THE

BOTANICAL MAGAZINE;

OR,

Flower-Garden Diſplayed:

IN WHICH

The moſt Ornamental FOREIGN PLANTS, cultivated in the Open Ground, the Green-Houſe, and the Stove, are accurately repreſented in their natural Colours.

TO WHICH ARE ADDED,

Their Names, Claſs, Order, Generic and Specific Characters, according to the celebrated LINNÆUS; their Places of Growth, and Times of Flowering:

TOGETHER WITH

THE MOST APPROVED METHODS OF CULTURE.

A WORK

Intended for the Uſe of ſuch LADIES, GENTLEMEN, and GARDENERS, as wiſh to become ſcientifically acquainted with the Plants they cultivate.

By *WILLIAM CURTIS*,

Author of the FLORA LONDINENSIS.

VOL. III.

" The ſpleen is ſeldom felt where Flora reigns;
" The low'ring eye, the petulance, the frown,
" And ſullen ſadneſs, that o'erſhade, diſtort,
" And mar the face of beauty, when no cauſe
" For ſuch immeaſurable woe appears;
" Theſe Flora baniſhes, and gives the fair
" Sweet ſmiles and bloom, leſs tranſient than her own."

COWPER.

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M DCC XC.

SHOUT
SHARE
IT

MONSONIA SPECIOSA. LARGE-FLOWER'D MONSONIA.

Claſs and Order.

POLYADELPHIA DODECANDRIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. 5-phyllus. *Cor.* 5-petala. *Stam.* 15. connata in 5 filamenta. *Stylus* 5-fidus. *Capſ.* 5-cocca.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

MONSONIA *ſpecioſa* foliis quinatis: foliolis bipinnatis, *Lin. Syſt. Vegetab. p.* 697.
MONSONIA grandiflora. *Burm. prodr.* 23.

The genus of which this charming plant is the moſt diſtinguiſhed ſpecies, has been named in honour of *Lady Anne Monſon.* The whole family are natives of the Cape, and in their habit and fructification bear great affinity to the Geranium. The preſent ſpecies was introduced into this country in 1774, by Mr. MASSON.

We received this elegant plant juſt as it was coming into flower, from Mr. COLVILL, Nurſeryman, King's-Road, Chelſea, who was ſo obliging as to inform me that he had ſucceeded beſt in propagating it by planting cuttings of the root in pots of mould, and plunging them in a tan-pit, watering them as occaſion may require; in due time buds appear on the tops of the cuttings left out of the ground.

It rarely or never ripens its ſeed with us.

Should be treated as a hardy green-houſe plant; may be ſheltered even under a frame, in the winter.

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ANTIRRHINUM TRISTE. MELANCHOLY or BLACK-FLOWER'D TOAD-FLAX.

Class and Order.

DIDYNAMIA ANGIOSPERMIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. 5-phyllus. *Cor.* basis deorsum prominens, nectarifera. *Capsl.* 2. locularis.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

ANTIRRHINUM *triste* foliis linearibus sparsis inferioribus oppositis nectariis subulatis, floribus subsessilibus. *Lin. Syst. Vegetab. p.* 555.
LINARIA tristis hispanica. *Dill. Elth.* 201. *t.* 164. *f.* 199.

Receives its name of *triste* from the sombre appearance of its flowers; but this must be understood when placed at some little distance, for, on a near view, the principal colour of the blossoms is a fine rich brown, inclined to purple.

Is a native of Spain, and of course a green-house plant with us, but it must not be too tenderly treated, as it loses much of its beauty when drawn up, it should therefore be kept out of doors when the season will admit, as it only requires shelter from severe frost, and that a common hot-bed frame will in general sufficiently afford it.

It flowers during most of the summer months; as it rarely or never ripens its seeds with us, the usual mode of propagating it, is by cuttings, which strike readily enough in the common way.

MILLER relates that it was first introduced into this country by Sir CHARLES WAGER, from Gibraltar seeds.

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POTENTILLA GRANDIFLORA. LARGE-FLOWER'D POTENTILLA.

Claſs and Order.

ICOSANDRIA POLYGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. 10-fidus. *Petala* 5. *Sem.* ſubrotunda, nuda, receptaculo parvo exſucco affixa.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

POTENTILLA *grandiflora* foliis ternatis dentatis utrinque ſubpiloſis, caule decumbente foliis longiore, *Lin. Syſt. Vegetab. p.* 715.

FRAGARIA ſterilis, ampliſſimo folio et flore petalis cordatis, *Vaill. Paris.* 55. *t.* 10. *f.* 1.

Culture is well known to produce great alterations in the appearance of moſt plants, but particularly in thoſe which grow ſpontaneouſly on dry mountainous ſituations, and this is ſtrikingly exemplified in the preſent inſtance, this ſpecies of *Potentilla*, becoming in every reſpect much larger, as well as much ſmoother than in its natural ſtate. *Vid.* VAILL. above quoted.

It is a hardy herbaceous plant, a native of Switzerland, Siberia, and other parts of Europe, and flowers in July.

LINNÆUS conſiders it as an annual; MILLER, as a biennial; we ſuſpect it to be, indeed have little doubt of its being a perennial; having propagated it by parting its roots, but it may be raiſed more ſucceſsfully from ſeed.

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EPILOBIUM ANGUSTISSIMUM. NARROWEST-LEAV'D WILLOW-HERB.

Claſs and Order.

OCTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. 4-fidus. *Petala* 4. *Capſ.* oblonga, infera. *Sem.* pappoſa.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

EPILOBIUM *anguſtiſſimum*, foliis ſparſis linearibus obſolete denticulatis aveniis, petalis æqualibus integerrimis. *Ait. Hort. Kew.* 2. *p.* 5.
EPILOBIUM *anguſtifolium*, var. *Linn. Sp. Pl.*
EPILOBIUM flore difformi, foliis linearibus. *Hall. Hiſt. Helv. p.* 427. *n.* 1001.

Though the *Epilobium* here figured has not been many years introduced into this country, it is a plant which has long been well known, and deſcribed.

LINNÆUS makes it a variety only of the *Epilobium anguſtifolium*; HALLER, a diſtinct ſpecies, and in our opinion, moſt juſtly.

Thoſe who have cultivated the *Epilobium anguſtifolium* have cauſe to know that it increaſes prodigiouſly by its creeping roots. The preſent plant, ſo far as we have been able to determine from cultivating it ſeveral years in our Garden, Lambeth-Marſh, has not ſhewn the leaſt diſpoſition to increaſe in the ſame way, nor have any ſeedlings ariſen from the ſeeds which it has ſpontaneouſly ſcattered: we have, indeed, found it a plant rather difficult to propagate, yet it is highly probable that at a greater diſtance from London, and in a more favourable ſoil, its roots, though not of the creeping kind, may admit of a greater increaſe, and its ſeeds be more prolific.

It is a native of the Alps of Switzerland, from whence it is frequently diſlodged, and carried into the plains by the impetuoſity of torrents.

It flowers with us in July and Auguſt, and being a hardy perennial, and perhaps the moſt elegant ſpecies of the genus, appears to us highly deſerving a place in the gardens of the curious.

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CENTAUREA MONTANA. GREATER BLUE BOTTLE.

Class and Order.

SYNGENESIA POLYGAMIA FRUSTRANEA.

Generic Character.

Receptaculum fetoſum. *Pappus* ſimplex. *Corollæ* radii infundibuliformes, longiores, irregulares.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

CENTAUREA *montana* calycibus ſerratis, foliis lanceolatis decurrentibus, caule ſimpliciſſimo. *Linn. Syſt. Vegetab. p.* 785.
CYANUS montanus latifolius S. Verbaſculum cyanoides. *Bauh. Pin.* 273.
CYANUS major. *Lobel. icon.* 548.

It has been ſuggeſted by ſome of our readers, that too many common plants, like the preſent, are figured in this work. We wiſh it to be underſtood, that the profeſſed deſign of the Botanical Magazine is to exhibit repreſentations of ſuch. We are deſirous of putting it in the power of all who cultivate or amuſe themſelves with plants, to become ſcientifically acquainted with them, as far as our labours extend; and we deem it of more conſequence, that they ſhould be able to aſcertain ſuch as are to be found in every garden, than ſuch as they may never have an opportunity of ſeeing. On viewing the repreſentations of objects of this ſort, a deſire of ſeeing the original is naturally excited, and the pleaſure is greatly enhanced by having it in our power to poſſeſs it. But, while we are deſirous of thus creating Botaniſts, we are no leſs anxious to gratify the wiſhes of thoſe already ſuch; and we believe, from a peruſal of the Magazine, it will appear that one third of the plants figured, have ſome pretenſions to novelty.

The *Centaurea montana* is a native of the German Alps, flowers during the greateſt part of the ſummer, is a hardy perennial, and will grow in any ſoil or ſituation, ſome will think too readily.

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NARCISSUS ODORUS. SWEET-SCENTED, or GREAT JONQUIL.

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Claſs and Order.

HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Petala 6, æqualia. *Nectario* infundibuliformi, 1-phyllo. *Stamina* intra nectarium.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

NARCISSUS *odorus* ſpatha ſub-biflora, nectario campanulato ſexfido lævi dimidio petalis breviore, foliis ſemicylindricis. *Linn. Syſt. Vegetab. p.* 317.

NARCISSUS anguſtifolius, ſive juncifolius maximus amplo calice.

The Great Jonquilia with the large flower or cup. *Park. Parad. p.* 89. *fig.* 5.

We ſhall be thought, perhaps, too partial to this tribe of plants, this being the fifth ſpecies now figured; but it ſhould be remembered, that as the ſpring does not afford that variety of flowers which the ſummer does, we are more limited in our choice; the flowers of this delightful ſeaſon have alſo greater claims to our notice, they preſent themſelves with double charms.

This ſpecies, which, as its name implies, poſſeſſes more fragrance than many of the others, is a native of the South of Europe, flowers in the open border in April, is a hardy perennial, thriving in almoſt any ſoil or ſituation, but ſucceeds beſt in a loamy ſoil and eaſtern expoſure. Varies with double flowers, in which ſtate it is often uſed for forcing.

No notice is taken of this ſpecies by MILLER, except as a variety of the *N. Jonquilla*, from which it differs *toto cælo*.

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LOTUS JACOBÆUS. BLACK-FLOWER'D LOTUS.

Claſs and Order.

DIADELPHIA DECANDRIA.

Generic Character.

Legumen cylindricum ſtrictum. *Alæ* ſurſum longitudinaliter conniventes. *Cal.* tubuloſus.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

LOTUS *Jacobæus* leguminibus ſubternatis, caule herbaceo erecto, foliolis linearibus. *Linn. Syſt. Veg.* 691.

LOTUS anguſtifolia, flore luteo purpuraſcente, inſulæ S. Jacobi. *Comm. hort.* 2. *p.* 165. *t.* 83.

This ſpecies of *Lotus* has been called black-flower'd, not that the flowers are abſolutely black, for they are of a very rich brown inclined to purple, but becauſe they appear ſo at a little diſtance; the light colour of the foliage contributes not a little to this appearance.

"It grows naturally in the Iſland of St. James; is too "tender to live abroad in England, ſo the plants muſt be "kept in pots, and in the winter placed in a warm airy glaſs "caſe, but in the ſummer they ſhould be placed abroad in a "ſheltered ſituation. It may be eaſily propagated by cuttings "during the ſummer ſeaſon, and alſo by ſeeds, but the plants "which have been two or three times propagated by cuttings, "ſeldom are fruitful." *Miller's Gard. Dict.*

It continues to flower during the whole of the ſummer; as it is very apt to die off without any apparent cauſe, care ſhould be taken to have a ſucceſſion of plants from ſeeds, if poſſible.

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SPIGELIA MARILANDICA. MARYLAND SPIGELIA, or WORM-GRASS.

Claſs and Order.

PENTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Corolla infundibuliformis. *Capſula* didyma. 2-locularis, polyſperma.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

SPIGELIA *Marilandica* caule tetragono, foliis omnibus oppoſitis. *Linn. Syſt. Veg. p.* 197. *Mant.* 2. *p.* 338.

LONICERA *Marilandica. Spec. Pl. ed.* 3. *p.* 249.

PERICLYMENI virginiani flore coccineo planta marilandica ſpicata erecta foliis conjugatis. *D. Sherard Raii Suppl. p.* 32. *Cateſb. Carol.* 11. *t.* 78.

ANTHELMIA Indian pink. *Dr. Lining. Eſſays Phyſical and Literary, Vol.* 1. *and Vol.* 3.

This plant, not leſs celebrated for its ſuperior efficacy in deſtroying worms*, than admired for its beauty, is a native of the warmer parts of North-America; the older Botaniſts, and even LINNÆUS, at one time conſidered it as a *honeyſuckle*, but he has now made a new genus of it, which he has named in honour of SPIGELIUS, a Botaniſt of conſiderable note, author of the *Iſagog. in rem herbar.* publiſhed at *Leyden* in 1633.

"This plant is not eaſily propagated in England, for the "roots make but ſlow increaſe, ſo that the plant is not very "common in the Engliſh Gardens at preſent; for although "it is ſo hardy as to endure the cold of our ordinary winters "in the open air, yet as it does not ripen ſeeds, the only "way of propagating it is by parting of the roots; and as "theſe do not make much increaſe by offsets, ſo the plants "are ſcarce; it delights in a moiſt ſoil, and muſt not be often "tranſplanted." *Miller's Dict.*

The ſcarcity of this plant, even now, is a proof of the juſtneſs of Mr. MILLER's obſervation; it is, in fact, very difficult of culture, and ſcarcely to be kept in this country but by frequent importation.

It flowers in June and July.

* *Vid. Lewis's Mater. Medica.*

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COLUTEA ARBORESCENS. TREE COLUTEA, or BLADDER SENNA.

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Claſs and Order.

DIADELPHIA DECANDRIA.

Generic Character.

Calyx 5-fidus. *Legumen* inflatum, baſi ſuperiore dehiſcens.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

COLUTEA *arboreſcens* arborea foliolis obcordatis. *Linn. Syſt. Vegetab. p.* 668.

COLUTEA veſicaria. *Bauh. Pin.* 396.

The greater Baſtard Senna with bladders. *Park. Par.* 440.

The Bladder Senna, a native of the South of France and Italy, produces a profuſion of bloom from June to Auguſt, when its inflated pods pleaſe from the ſingularity of their appearance; on theſe accounts, it is one of the moſt common flowering ſhrubs cultivated in gardens and plantations.

" It is propagated by ſowing its ſeeds any time in the ſpring " in a bed of common earth; and when the plants are come " up, they muſt be kept clear from weeds, and the Michaelmas " following they ſhould be tranſplanted either into nurſery-" rows, or in the places where they are deſigned to remain; " for if they are let grow in the ſeed-bed too long, they are " very ſubject to have tap roots, which render them unfit for " tranſplanting; nor ſhould theſe trees be ſuffered to remain " too long in the nurſery before they are tranſplanted, for the " ſame reaſon." *Miller's Gard. Dict.*

We have learned by experience, that a very wet ſoil will prove fatal to theſe ſhrubs.

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LACHENALIA TRICOLOR. THREE-COLOURED LACHENALIA.

Class and Order.

HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Calyx subtriphyllus, inferus, coloratus. *Corolla* 3-petala, receptaculo inserta. *Jacquin jun. in act. helv. vol.* 9.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

LACHENALIA *tricolor. Linn. Syst. Vegetab. ed.* 14. *p.* 314.
Jacq. Icon. pl. rarior, t. 3.
PHORMIUM *Aloides. Linn. Syst. Vegetab. ed.* 14. *p.* 336.
Suppl. 205.

To Mr. LEE, of the Vineyard, Hammersmith, the first, and as we understand, the only Nurseryman as yet in possession of this plant, which has but lately been introduced into this country from the Cape, we are indebted for the present specimen.

Mr. JACQUIN, jun. who has figured and described it in the *Acta Helvetica*, gives it the name of *Lachenalia*, in honour of WARNERUS DE LA CHÉNAL, a very eminent Swiss Botanist, and the particular friend of the late illustrious HALLER. Our readers should be informed, that it had before been called by two other different names, viz. *Hyacinthus orchioides*, and *Phormium aloides*, under the latter of which it now stands in the 14th edition of the *Systema Vegetabilium*, as well as that of *Lachenalia*.

Its trivial name of *tricolor*, it receives from the three colours observable in the flowers; but it must be noticed, that it is only at the middle period of its flowering, that these three colours are highly distinguishable; as it advances, the brilliant orange of the top flowers dies away; the spots on the leaves also, which when the plant is young, give it the appearance of an orchis, as it advances into bloom become less and less conspicuous.

Like most of the Cape plants, the *Lachenalia* requires to be sheltered in the winter; during that season it must therefore be kept in a green-house, or hot-bed frame, well secured.

It flowers in the spring, but its blowing may be accelerated by the warmth of the stove, for it bears forcing well enough.

It is increased by offsets from the bulbs.

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HIBISCUS SYRIACUS. SYRIAN HIBISCUS; commonly called ALTHÆA FRUTEX.

Claſs and Order.

MONADELPHIA POLYANDRIA.

Generic Character.

Calyx duplex, exterior polyphyllus. *Capſula* 5-locularis, polyſperma.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

HIBISCUS *ſyriacus* foliis cuneiformi ovatis ſuperne inciſo-ſerratis, caule arboreo. *Linn. Syſt. Veg. p.* 630.

ALCEA arboreſcens ſyriaca. *Bauh. Pin. p.* 316.

ALTHÆA frutex flore albo vel purpureo. *Park. Par. p.* 369.

The *Hibiſcus ſyriacus*, known generally by the name of *Althæa frutex*, is a native of Syria, and forms one of the chief ornaments of our gardens in autumn; we view it, however, with leſs delight, as it is a ſure indication of approaching winter.

There are many varieties of it mentioned by authors, as the *purple*, *red-flowered*, *white-flowered*, *variegated red and white flowered*, and the *ſtriped-flowered*, to which may be added, another variety, lately introduced, with double flowers: it varies alſo in its foliage, which is ſometimes marked with white, ſometimes with yellow.

As from the lateneſs of its flowering, and the want of ſufficient warmth, it rarely ripens its ſeeds with us; the uſual mode of increaſing it is by layers, and ſometimes by cuttings; but the beſt plants are raiſed from ſeeds. MILLER obſerves, that the ſcarce varieties may be propagated by grafting them on each other, which is the common method of propagating the ſorts with ſtriped leaves.

In the time of PARKINSON it was not looked on as a hardy ſhrub: he thus writes,—"they are ſomewhat tender, "and would not be ſuffered to be uncovered in the winter "time, or yet abroad in the garden, but kept in a large pot "or tubbe, in the houſe or in a warme cellar, if you would "have them to thrive." *Park. Parad.*

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TUSSILAGO ALPINA. ALPINE COLTSFOOT.

Class and Order.

SYNGENESIA POLYGAMIA.

Generic Character.

Receptaculum nudum. *Pappus* ſimplex. *Cal.* ſquamæ æquales, diſcum æquantes, ſubmembranaceæ.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

TUSSILAGO *alpina* ſcapo unifloro ſubnudo, foliis cordato orbiculatis crenatis utrinque virentibus. *Linn. Syſt. Vegetab. p.* 755.

TUSSILAGO alpina rotundifolia glabra. *Bauh. Pin.* 197.

This ſpecies, a native of the Alps, of Switzerland, and Auſtria, is frequently kept in gardens for the ſake of variety; like the reſt of the genus, it flowers early in the ſpring, in March and April; is a very hardy perennial, increaſes moſt readily in a moiſt ſhady ſituation, is uſually kept in pots for the convenience of ſheltering it in very ſevere ſeaſons; but it will grow readily enough in the open border. All plants that flower early, though ever ſo hardy, require ſome kind of ſhelter, previous to, and during their flowering.

Is propagated by parting its roots in autumn.

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SPARTIUM JUNCEUM. SPANISH BROOM.

Class and Order.

DIADELPHIA DECANDRIA.

Generic Character.

Stigma longitudinale, supra villosum. *Filamenta* germini adhærentia. *Calyx* deorsum productus.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

SPARTIUM *junceum* ramis oppositis teretibus apice floriferis, foliis lanceolatis. *Linn. Syst. Vegetab. p.* 643.

SPARTIUM arborescens, seminibus lenti similibus. *Bauh. Pin.* 396.

Spanish Broom. *Park. Parad. p.* 442. *t.* 443. *fig.* 4.

Grows naturally in France, Spain, Italy, and Turkey; bears our climate extremely well; is a common shrub in our nurseries and plantations, which it much enlivens by its yellow blossoms: flowers from June to August, or longer in cool seasons.

Is raised by seeds, which generally come up plentifully under the shrubs.

MILLER mentions a variety of it, which, as inferior to the common sort, does not appear to be worth cultivating.

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GLADIOLUS COMMUNIS. COMMON CORN-FLAG.

Class and Order.

TRIANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Corolla ſexpartita ringens. *Stamina* adſcendentia.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

GLADIOLUS *communis* foliis enſiformibus, floribus diſtantibus. *Linn. Syſt. Vegetab. p.* 86.

GLADIOLUS utrinque floridus? *Bauh. Pin.* 41.

The French Corn-Flag. *Park. Parad. p.* 189. *t.* 191. *f.* 1.

Grows wild in the corn-fields of moſt of the warmer parts of Europe, varies with white and fleſh-coloured bloſſoms, increaſes ſo faſt, both by offsets and ſeeds, as to become troubleſome to the cultivator; hence, having been ſupplanted by the Greater Corn-Flag, the *Byzantinus* of MILLER, whoſe bloſſoms are larger, and more ſhewy, it is not ſo generally found in gardens as formerly.

It flowers in June.

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HYOSCYAMUS AUREUS. GOLDEN-FLOWERED HENBANE.

Class and Order.

PENTANDRIA DIGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Corolla infundibuliformis, obtusa. *Stamina* inclinata. *Capsula* operculata 2-locularis.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

HYOSCYAMUS *aureus* foliis petiolatis dentatis acutis floribus pedunculatis, fructibus pendulis.
Linn. Syst. Vegetab. p. 220.

HYOSCYAMUS creticus luteus major., *Bauh. Pin.* 169.

A native of Crete, and other parts of the East.

" Flowers most part of the summer, but seldom ripens seeds
" in England; will continue for several years, if kept in pots
" and sheltered in winter, for it will not live in the open air
" during that season; if placed under a common hot-bed
" frame, where it may enjoy as much free air as possible in
" mild weather, it will thrive better than when more tenderly
" treated.

" It may be easily propagated by cuttings, which if planted
" in a shady border and covered with hand-glasses, in any of
" the summer months, they will take root in a month or six
" weeks, and may be afterwards planted in pots and treated
" like the old plants." MILLER'S *Gard. Dict.*

It is, however, a more common practice to keep this plant
in the stove in the winter; one advantage, at least, attends
this method, we secure it with certainty.

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NARCISSUS BULBOCODIUM. HOOP-PETTICOAT NARCISSUS.

Class and Order.

HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Petala 6, æqualia: *Nectario* infundibuliformi, 1-phyllo. *Stamina* intra nectarium.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

NARCISSUS *Bulbocodium* ſpatha uniflora, nectario turbinato petalis majore, ſtaminibus piſtilloque declinatis. *Linn. Syſt. Veg. p.* 317.

NARCISSUS montanus juncifolius, calyce aureo. *Baubin. p.* 53.

The greater yellow Junquilia, or baſtard Daffodil. *Park. Parad. p.* 106. *t.* 107. *fig.* 6. *var. min. fig.* 7.

Grows ſpontaneouſly in Portugal; flowers in the open border about the middle of May. Is an old inhabitant of our gardens, but, like the *triandrus*, is now become ſcarce, at leaſt in the nurſeries about London; in ſome gardens in Hampſhire we have ſeen it grow abundantly: MILLER calls it the *Hoop-Petticoat Narciſſus*, the nectary, as he obſerves, being formed like the ladies hoop petticoats,

It certainly is one of the neateſt and moſt elegant of the genus, is propagated by offsets, and ſhould be planted in a loamy ſoil, with an eaſtern expoſure.

Pub^d as the Act directs. July 1.1789. by W. Curtis, Botanic Garden Lambeth Marsh.

VIOLA PEDATA. CUT-LEAVED VIOLET.

Class and Order.

SYNGENESIA MONOGAMIA.

Generic Character.

Calyx 5-phyllus. *Cor.* 5-petala, irregularis, poſtice cornuta. *Capſula* ſupera, 3-valvis, 1-locularis.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

VIOLA *pedata* acaulis, foliis pedatis ſeptempartitis. *Linn. Syſt. Veget. ed.* 14. *Murr. p.* 802. *Spec. Pl. p.* 1323. *Gronov. Fl. Virg. ed.* 2. *p.* 135.

VIOLA *tricolor* caule nudo, foliis tenuius diſſectis. *Baniſt. Virg.*

VIOLA inodora flore purpuraſcente ſpecioſo, foliis ad modum digitorum inciſis. *Clayt. n.* 254.

This ſpecies of Violet, a native of Virginia, is very rarely met with in our gardens; the figure we have given, was drawn from a plant which flowered this ſpring in the garden of THOMAS SIKES, Eſq. at Hackney, who poſſeſſes a very fine collection of plants, and of American ones in particular.

It is more remarkable for the ſingularity of its foliage than the beauty of its bloſſoms; the former exhibit a very good example of the *folium pedatum* of LINNÆUS, whence its name.

MILLER, who calls it *multifida* from a former edition of LINNÆUS's *Species Plantarum*, ſays, that the flowers are not ſucceeded by ſeeds here, hence it can only be propagated by parting its roots.

The beſt mode of treating it, will be to place the roots in a pot of loam and bog earth mixed, and plunge the pot into a north border, where it muſt be ſheltered in the winter, or taken up and kept in a common hot-bed frame.

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GORTERIA RIGENS. RIGID-LEAVED GORTERIA.

Class and Order.

SYNGENESIA POLYGAMIA. FRUSTRANEA.

Generic Character.

Receptaculum nudum. *Pappus* lanatus. *Corollæ* radii ligulatæ. *Calyx* imbricatus, squamis spinosis.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

GORTERIA *rigens* foliis lanceolatis pinnatifidis, caule depresso, scapis unifloris. *Linn. Syst. Vegetab. ed.* 14. *Murr.* 783. *Sp. Pl. ed.* 3. *p.* 1284.

ARCTOTIS ramis decumbentibus, foliis lineari-lanceolatis rigidis, subtus argenteis. *Mill. Dict. et. Icon. t.* 49.

ARCTOTHECA foliis rigidis leniter dissectis. *Vaill. act.* 1728. *n.* 9.

The GORTERIA, of which there are several species, and most of them, like the present, natives of the Cape, has been named in honour of DAVID DE GORTER, author of the *Flora Zutphanica* and *Ingrica*; the trivial name of *rigens* is given to this species from the rigidity of its leaves, a term which it is sometimes apt to exchange for the more common botanic name of *ringens*; an instance of such mistake occurs in the 6th edition of MILLER's *Gard. Dict.*

The green-house, to which it properly belongs, can scarcely boast a more shewy plant; its blossoms, when expanded by the heat of the sun, and it is only when the sun shines on them that they are fully expanded, exhibit an unrivalled brilliancy of appearance.

It flowers in June, but rarely brings its seeds to perfection in this country, which is of the less consequence, as the plant is readily enough increased by cuttings.

It requires the common treatment of a green-house plant.

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IRIS SUSIANA. CHALCEDONIAN IRIS.

Class and Order.

TRIANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cor. 6-petala, inæqualis, petalis alternis geniculato-patentibus.
Stigmata petaliformia, cucullato-bilabiata.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

IRIS *susiana* barbata foliis enfiformibus glabris, scapo unifloro, petalis rotundatis. *Linn. Syst. Vegetab. ed.* 14. *p.* 88.

IRIS susiana flore maximo et albo nigricante. *Bauh. Pin.* 31.

The great Turkey Flower-de-luce. *Park. Parad.* 179.

This species, by far the most magnificent of the Iris tribe, is a native of Persia, from a chief city of which it takes the name of *Susiana:* LINNÆUS informs us, that it was imported into Holland from Constantinople in 1573.

Though an inhabitant of a much warmer climate than our own, it thrives readily in the open borders of our gardens; and, in certain favourable situations, flowers freely about the latter end of May or beginning of June. It succeeds best in a loamy soil and sunny exposure, with a pure air: moisture, which favours the growth of most of the genus, is injurious and sometimes even fatal to this species.

As it rarely ripens its seeds with us, it is generally propagated by parting its roots in autumn. These are also usually imported from Holland, and may be had of the importers of bulbs at a reasonable rate.

Being liable to be destroyed by seasons unusually severe, it will be prudent to place a few roots of it in pots, either in the greenhouse or in a hot-bed frame during the winter.

It bears forcing well.

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SAXIFRAGA SARMENTOSA. STRAWBERRY SAXIFRAGE.

Class and Order.

DECANDRIA DIGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Calyx 5-partitus. *Cor.* 5-petala. *Capſ.* 2-roſtris, 1-locularis, polyſperma.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

SAXIFRAGA *ſarmentoſa* foliis radicalibus ſubrotundis cordatis crenatis, ſarmentis axillaribus radicantibus, corolla irregulari, racemo compoſito. *Linn. Syſt. Veg. ed.* 14. *p.* 412. *Suppl. p.* 240.

This ſpecies of Saxifrage differing ſo widely from the others, both in its habit and fructification, as to create a doubt in the minds of ſome, whether it ought not to be conſidered as a diſtinct genus, is a native of China, and one of the many plants which have been introduced into our gardens ſince the time of MILLER.

Its round variegated leaves, and ſtrawberry-like runners, the uncommon magnitude of the two lowermoſt pendant petals, joined to the very conſpicuous glandular nectary in the centre of the flower, half ſurrounding the germen, render this ſpecies ſtrikingly diſtinct.

It is properly a greenhouſe plant; in mild winters indeed it will bear the open air, eſpecially if placed at the foot of a wall, or among rock-work; but, in ſuch ſituations, it is frequently killed in ſevere ſeaſons.

It flowers in May and June, but does not produce its bloſſoms ſo freely as ſome others.

No difficulty attends the propagation of it, for it increaſes ſo faſt by its runners, as to be even troubleſome.

Pub.d as the Act directs Aug.t 1789 by W.m Curtis Botanic Garden Lambeth Marsh

SEMPERVIVUM MONANTHES. DWARF HOUSELEEK.

Class and Order.

DODECANDRIA DODECAGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Calyx 12-partitus. *Petala* 12. *Capsulæ* 12, polyspermæ.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

SEMPERVIVUM *monanthes* foliis teretibus clavatis confertis, pedunculis nudis subunifloris, nectariis obcordatis. *Aiton. Hort. Kew.*

It appears from the *Hortus Kewensis*, the publication of which is daily expected, that the plant here figured was first brought to this country from the Canary Islands, by Mr. FRANCIS MASSON, in the year 1777.

It is highly deserving the notice of the Botanist, not only as being by far the least species of the genus, but on account of its Nectaria; these, though not mentioned by LINNÆUS in his character of the genus, have been described by other authors, particularly JACQUIN and HALLER; and though not present in most, and but faintly visible in a few species of *Sempervivum*, in this plant form a principal part of the fructification; they are usually seven in number but vary from six to eight.

In the specimens we have examined, and which perhaps have been rendered luxuriant by culture, the number of stamina has been from twelve to sixteen; of styles, from six to eight; of flowers on the same stalk, from one to eight.

It flowers during most of the summer months, succeeds very well with the common treatment of a greenhouse plant in the summer, but does best in a dry stove in the winter.

Is readily increased by parting its roots.

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SISYRINCHIUM IRIDIOIDES. IRIS-LEAV'D SISYRINCHIUM.

Claſs and Order.

GYNANDRIA TRIANDRIA.

Generic Character.

Monogyna. *Spatha* diphylla. *Petala* 6 plana. *Capſula* trilocularis, infera.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

SISYRINCHIUM *iridioides* foliis enſiformibus; petalis oblongo-obcordatis, venoſis; germinibus pyriformibus, ſubhirſutis.

SISYRINCHIUM *Bermudiana*. *Lin. Syſt. Vegetab. p.* 820. *var.* 2. *Spec. Pl. p.* 1353.

BERMUDIANA iridis folio, radice fibroſa. *Dill. Elth.* 48. *t.* 41. *f.* 48.

SISYRINCHIUM *Bermudiana* foliis gladiolatis amplexicaulibus, pedunculis brevioribus. *Miller's Dict. ed.* 6. 4*to.*

On comparing the preſent plant with the *Bermudiana graminea flore minore cæruleo* of DILLENIUS, both of which I have growing, and now in pots before me, the difference appears ſo ſtriking, that I am induced with him and MILLER to conſider them as diſtinct ſpecies; eſpecially as, on a cloſe examination, there appear characters ſufficient to juſtify me in the opinion, which characters are not altered by culture.

It is a native of the Bermudian Iſlands, and flowers in the open border from May to the end of July; it is not uncommon to keep it in the greenhouſe, for which, from its ſize, &c. it is very well adapted; but it is not neceſſary to treat it tenderly, as it will bear a greater degree of cold than many plants uſually conſidered as hardy.

It may be propagated moſt readily by ſeeds, or by parting its roots in the autumn; ſhould be planted on a border with an eaſtern aſpect; ſoil the ſame as for bulbs.

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GERANIUM RADULA. RASP-LEAV'D GERANIUM.

Claſs and Order.

MONADELPHIA DECANDRIA.

Generic Character.

Monogyna. *Stigmata* 5. *Fructus* roſtratus, 5-coccus.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

GERANIUM *revolutum* pedunculis ſubbifloris, foliis multifidis linearibus ſcabris ad oras revolutis, caule arboreo. *Jacq. ic.* 133. *collect.* 1. *p.* 84.
GERANIUM *Radula. Cavanill. Diſſ.* 4. *p.* 262. *t.* 101. *f.* 1.

This is one of the numerous tribe of *Geraniums* introduced from the Cape ſince the time of MILLER: it takes the name of *Radula*, which is the Latin term for a raſp or file, from the rough raſp-like ſurface of the leaves.

There are two varieties of it, a *major* and a *minor*, which keep pretty conſtantly to their characters; and as this ſpecies is readily raiſed from ſeeds, it affords alſo many ſeminal varieties.

As a Botaniſt, deſirous of ſeeing plants diſtinct in their characters, we could almoſt wiſh it were impoſſible to raiſe theſe *foreign Geraniums* from ſeeds; for, without pretending to any extraordinary diſcernment, we may venture to prophecy, that in a few years, from the multiplication of ſeminal varieties, ſpringing from ſeeds caſually, or perhaps purpoſely impregnated with the pollen of different ſorts, ſuch a crop will be produced as will baffle all our attempts to reduce to ſpecies, or even regular varieties.

Such as are partial to this tribe, will no doubt wiſh to have this ſpecies in their collection; the bloſſoms are pretty, and the foliage is ſingular, but it remains but a ſhort time in flower.

It is readily propagated by cuttings.

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LANTANA ACULEATA. PRICKLY LANTANA.

Class and Order.

DIDYNAMIA ANGIOSPERMIA.

Generic Character.

Calyx 4-dentatus obsolete. *Stigma* uncinato-refractum. *Drupa* nucleo 2-loculari.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

LANTANA *aculeata* foliis oppositis, caule aculeato ramoso spicis hemisphæricis. *Lin. Syst. Veg. ed.* 14. *p.* 566.

According to MILLER, this species grows naturally in *Jamaica*, and most of the other Islands in the *West-Indies*, where it is called *wild Sage*; the flowers, which are very brilliant, are succeeded by roundish berries, which, when ripe, turn black, having a pulpy covering over a single hard seed.

It is readily propagated by cuttings.

Different plants vary greatly in the colour of their blossoms, and the pricklinefs of their ftalks; the prickles are feldom found on the young fhoots.

This plant will bear to be placed abroad in the warmeft fummer months, the reft of the year it requires artificial heat. It is ufually placed in the dry ftove, to which, as it is feldom without flowers, it imparts great brilliancy.

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FUCHSIA COCCINEA. SCARLET FUCHSIA.

Class and Order.

OCTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Calyx 1-phyllus, coloratus, corollifer, maximus. *Petala* 4, parva. *Bacca* infera, 4-locularis, polyſperma.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

FUCHSIA *coccinea* foliis oppoſitis ovatis denticulatis; petalis obovatis, obtuſis. *Hort. Kew.*

THILCO *Feuillée it.* 3. *p.* 64. *t.* 47.

The preſent plant is a native of *Chili*, and was introduced to the royal gardens at Kew, in the year 1788, by Capt. FIRTH; it takes the name of *Fuchſia* from *Fuchs* a German Botaniſt of great celebrity, author of the *Hiſtoria Stirpium* in *folio*, publiſhed in 1542, containing five hundred and ſixteen figures in wood; and which, though mere outlines, expreſs the objects they are intended to repreſent, infinitely better than many laboured engravings of more modern times.

Every perſon who can boaſt a hot-houſe will be anxious to poſſeſs the *Fuchſia*, as it is not only a plant of peculiar beauty, but produces its rich pendant bloſſoms through moſt of the ſummer; the petals in the centre of the flower are particularly deſerving of notice; they ſomewhat reſemble a ſmall roll of the richeſt purple-coloured ribband.

Though this plant will not ſucceed well in the winter, nor be eaſily propagated unleſs in a ſtove, it will flower very well during the ſummer months, in a good green-houſe or hot-bed frame, and though at preſent from its novelty it bears a high price, yet as it is readily propagated, both by layers, cuttings, and ſeeds, it will ſoon be within the purchaſe of every lover of plants.

Mr. LEE, of Hammerſmith, we underſtand firſt had this plant for ſale.

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TROPÆOLUM MINUS. SMALL TROPÆOLUM, or INDIAN-CRESS.

Class and Order.

OCTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. 1-phyllus, calcaratus. *Petala* 5, inæqualia. *Baccæ* tres, ficcæ.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

TROPÆOLUM *minus* foliis peltatis repandis, petalis acuminato-fetaceis. *Lin. Syst. Vegetab. p.* 357.

Indian-Cresses, or yellow Larke's-heeles. *Park. Parad. p.* 280.

This species of *Tropæolum* (which like the *majus* already figured in this work, is a native of *Peru*) has long been an inhabitant of our gardens; it was the only species we had in the time of PARKINSON, by whom it is figured and described; it appears indeed to have been a great favourite with that intelligent author, for he says this plant "is of so great beauty "and sweetnesse withall, that my garden of delight cannot "bee unfurnished of it, and again the whole flower hath a fine "small sent, very pleasing, which being placed in the middle of "some Carnations or Gilloflowers (for they are in flower at "the same time) make a delicate Tussimusie, as they call it, "or Nosegay, both for sight and sent."

As the *Passiflora cærulea*, from its superior beauty and hardiness, has in a great degree supplanted the *incarnata*, so has the *Tropæolum majus* the *minus*; we have been informed indeed that it was entirely lost to our gardens till lately, when it was reintroduced by Dr. J. E. SMITH, who by distributing it to his friends, and the Nurserymen near London, has again rendered it tolerably plentiful.

Like the *majus* it is an annual, though by artificial heat it may be kept in a pot through the winter, as usually is the variety of it with double flowers; but as it will grow readily in the open air, in warm sheltered situations, it should be raised on a hot-bed, like other tender annuals, if we wish to have it flower early in the summer, continue long in blossom, and produce perfect seeds.

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ANTIRRHINUM PURPUREUM. PURPLE TOAD-FLAX.

Clafs and Order.

DIDYNAMIA ANGIOSPERMIA.

Generic Character.

Calyx 5-phyllus. *Corollæ* baſis deorſum prominens, nectarifera. *Capſula* 2-locularis.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

ANTIRRHINUM *purpureum* foliis quaternis linearibus, caule erecto ſpicato. *Lin. Syſt. Vegetab. p.* 555.

LINARIA purpurea major odorata. *Bauh. Pin.* 213.

LINARIA altera purpurea. *Dod. Pempt.* 183.

Though not ſo beautiful as many of the genus, this ſpecies is a common inhabitant of the flower-garden, in which it continues to bloſſom, during moſt of the ſummer.

It is a native of Italy, and delights in a dry ſoil and ſituation; it will even flouriſh on walls, and hence will ſerve very well to decorate the more elevated parts of rock-work.

When once introduced it comes up ſpontaneouſly from ſeeds.

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LATHYRUS TINGITANUS. TANGIER PEA.

Class and Order.

DIADELPHIA DECANDRIA.

Generic Character.

Stylus planus, supra villosus, superne latior, *Cal.* laciniæ superiores 2-breviores.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

LATHYRUS *tingitanus* pedunculis bifloris, cirrhis diphyllis, foliolis alternis lanceolatis glabris, stipulis lunatis. *Lin. Syst. Vegetab. p.* 663.

LATHYRUS tingitanus, filiquis orobi, flore amplo ruberrimo. *Moris. hist. 2. p.* 55.

The Tangier Pea, a native of Morocco, cannot boast the agreeable scent, or variety of colours of the sweet Pea; nor does it continue so long in flower; nevertheless there is a richness in the colour of its blossoms, which entitles it to a place in the gardens of the curious, in which it is usually sown in the spring, with other hardy annuals.

It flowers in June and July.

The best mode of propagating it, is to sow the seeds on the borders in patches, where the plants are to remain; thinning them when they come up, so as to leave only two or three together.

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ALYSSUM HALIMIFOLIUM. SWEET ALYSSUM.

Class and Order.

TETRADYNAMIA SILICULOSA.

Generic Character.

Filamenta quædam introrſum denticulo notata. *Silicula* emarginata.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

ALYSSUM *halimifolium* caulibus ſuffruticoſis, diffuſis, foliis lineari-lanceolatis integerrimis, villoſiuſculis, ſtaminibus ſimplicibus, ſiliculis ſubrotundis integris. *Hort. Kew. V.* 2. *p.* 381.

ALYSSUM *halimifolium* caulibus procumbentibus, perennantibus, foliis lanceolato-linearibus, acutis, integerrimis. *Linn. Syſt. Vegetab. p.* 590.

Thlaſpi halimi folio ſempervirens. *Herm. lugd.* 594. *t.* 595.

Grows ſpontaneouſly in dry ſituations, in the ſouthernmoſt parts of Europe, where it is ſhrubby; and in ſimilar ſituations it is ſo in ſome degree with us; but on our flower-borders, where it is uſually ſown, it grows ſo luxuriantly, that the ſtalks becoming juicy and tender, are generally deſtroyed by our froſts; hence it is an annual from peculiarity of circumſtance; as ſuch, it is very generally cultivated; the flowers exhibit a pretty, innocent appearance, and ſtrongly diffuſe an agreeable honey-like ſmell. They continue to blow through moſt of the ſummer months.

It is a very proper plant for a wall or piece of rock-work; care muſt be taken, however, not to ſow too much of the ſeed in one pot, as it ſpreads wide, but it may eaſily be reduced at any period of its growth, as it does not creep at the root.

The ſpecific deſcription in the *Hortus Kewenſis* above referred to, admirably characterizes the plant, but ſurely at the expence of its generic character.

Publ.as the Act directs Nov.r 2, 1789, by W. Curtis, Botanic Garden, Lambeth. Marsh -

CAMPANULA SPECULUM. VENUS'S LOOKING-GLASS.

Claſs and Order.

PENTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Corolla campanulata, fundo clauſo valvis ſtaminiferis. *Stigma* trifidum. *Capſula* infera, poris lateralibus dehiſcens.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

CAMPANULA *Speculum* caule ramoſiſſimo, diffuſo; foliis oblongis ſubcrenatis, floribus ſolitariis, capſulis priſmaticis. *Linn. Syſt. Vegetab. p.* 209.

ONOBRYCHIS arvenſis ſ. Campanula arvenſis erecta. *Bauh. Pin.* 215.

Grows wild among the corn in the South of Europe, is an annual, and, like the *Sweet Alyſſum*, generally cultivated in our gardens, and moſt deſervedly ſo indeed, for when a large aſſemblage of its bloſſoms are expanded by the rays of the ſun, their brilliancy is ſuch as almoſt to dazzle the eyes of the beholder.

Thoſe annuals which bear our winter's froſts without injury, are advantageouſly ſown in the autumn; for by that means they flower more early, and their ſeeds ripen with more certainty; the preſent plant is one of thoſe: it uſually ſows itſelf, and is therefore raiſed without any trouble.

It begins to flower in May and June, and continues to enliven the garden till Auguſt or September.

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They are continued under the claſs *Monadelphia*, in which they now form three different orders, according to the number of their ſtamina, viz. *Pentandria*, *Heptandria*, and *Decandria*. If the principles of the Linnean ſyſtem had been ſtrictly adhered to, they ſhould perhaps have been ſeparated into different claſſes; for though the *Pelargonium* is Monadelphous, the *Geranium* is not ſo; in conſequence of this alteration, the *Geranium peltatum* and *radula*, figured in a former part of this work, muſt now be called *Pelargonium peltatum*, and *radula*, and the *Geranium Reichardi* be an *Erodium*.

The leaves of this plant have ſomewhat the taſte of ſorrel, whence its name, it flowers during moſt of the ſummer, and is readily propagated by cuttings. MILLER mentions a variety of it with ſcarlet flowers.

It is a native of the Cape, and known to have been cultivated in Chelſea Garden, in the year 1724.

PELARGONIUM ACETOSUM. SORREL CRANE'S-BILL.

Class and Order.

MONADELPHIA HEPTANDRIA.

Generic Character.

Calyx 5-partitus: lacinia ſuprema deſinente in tubulum capillarem, nectariferum, ſecus pedunculum decurrentem. *Cor.* 5-petala, irregularis. *Filam.* 10. in æqualia: quorum 3 (raro 5) caſtrata. *Fructus*, 5-coccus, roſtratus: roſtra ſpiralia, introrſum barbata. *L'Herit. Geran.*

Specific Character and Synonyms.

PELARGONIUM *acetoſum* umbellis paucifloris, foliis obovatis crenatis glabris carnoſis, petalis linearibus. *L'Herit. Monogr. de Geran. n.* 97.

GERANIUM *acetoſum* calycibus monophyllis, foliis glabris obovatis carnoſis crenatis, caule fruticoſo laxo. *Linn. Syſt. Vegetab. ed.* 14. *Murr. p.* 613. *Sp. Pl. p.* 947.

GERANIUM Africanum fruteſcens, folio craſſo et glauco acetoſæ ſapore. *Comm. præl.* 51. *t.* 1.

Monſ. L'HERITIER, the celebrated French Botaniſt, who, in the number, elegance, and accuracy of his engravings, appears ambitious of excelling all his cotemporaries, in a work now executing on the family of *Geranium*, has thought it neceſſary to divide that numerous genus into three, viz. *Erodium*, *Pelargonium*, and *Geranium*.

The *Erodium* includes thoſe which LINNEUS (who noticing the great difference in their appearance, had made three diviſions of them) deſcribes with five fertile ſtamina, and calls *Myrrhina*; the *Pelargonium* thoſe with ſeven fertile ſtamina, his *Africana*; the *Geranium* thoſe with ten fertile ſtamina, his *Batrachia*.

They

Pub.d as the Act directs, Dec.r 1.1789. by W.Curtis, Botanic Garden, Lambeth Marsh.

LYSIMACHIA BULBIFERA. BULB-BEARING LOOSESTRIFE.

Claſs and Order.

PENTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Corolla rotata. *Capſula* globoſa, mucronata, 10-valvis.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

LYSIMACHIA *ſtricta* racemis terminalibus, petalis lanceolatis patulis, foliis lanceolatis ſeſſilibus. *Hort. Kew.* *p.* 199.

In the ſpring of the year 1781, I received roots of this plant from Mr. ROBERT SQUIBB, then at New-York, which produced flowers the enſuing ſummer, ſince that time, I have had frequent opportunities of obſerving a very peculiar circumſtance in its œconomy; after flowering, inſtead of producing ſeeds, it throws out *gemmæ vivaces*, or *bulbs* of an unuſual form, from the alæ of the leaves, which falling off in the month of October, when the plant decays, produce young plants the enſuing ſpring.

As it is diſtinguiſhed from all the known ſpecies of *Lyſimachia* by this circumſtance, we have named it *bulbifera* inſtead of *ſtricta*, under which it appears in the *Hortus Kewenſis*.

Some Botaniſts, whoſe abilities we revere, are of opinion that the trivial names of plants, which are or ſhould be a kind of abridgment of the ſpecific character, ought very rarely or never to be changed: we are not for altering them capriciouſly on every trivial occaſion, but in ſuch a caſe as the preſent, where the ſcience is manifeſtly advanced by the alteration, it would ſurely have been criminal to have preferred a name, barely expreſſive, to one which immediately identifies the plant.

The *Lyſimachia bulbifera* is a hardy perennial, grows ſpontaneouſly in boggy or ſwampy ground, and hence requires a moiſt ſoil. It flowers in Auguſt.

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TRADESCANTIA VIRGINICA. VIRGINIAN TRADESCANTIA, or SPIDERWORT.

Class and Order.

HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Calyx triphyllus. *Petala* 3. *Filamenta* villis articulatis. *Capsula* 3-locularis.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

TRADESCANTIA *Virginica* erecta lævis, floribus congestis. *Linn. Syst. Vegetab. ed.* 14. *Murr. p.* 314. *Sp. Pl.* 411.

ALLIUM five moly Virginianum. *Bauh. Pin.* 506.

PHALANGIUM Ephemerum Virginianum Joannis Tradescant.

The soon-fading Spiderwort of Virginia, or Tradescant his Spiderwort. *Park. Parad.* 152. 5. *t.* 151. *f.* 4.

Under the name of *Spiderwort*, the old Botanists arranged many plants of very different genera: the name is said to have arisen from the supposed efficacy of some of these plants, in curing the bite of a kind of spider, called *Phalangium*; not the *Phalangium* of LINNEUS, which is known to be perfectly harmless: under this name, PARKINSON minutely describes it; he mentions also, how he first obtained it.

"This Spiderwort," says our venerable author, "is of late "knowledge, and for it the Christian world is indebted unto "that painful, industrious searcher, John Tradescant, who "first received it of a friend that brought it out of Virginia, "and hath imparted hereof, as of many other things, both "to me and others."

TOURNEFORT afterwards gave it the name of *Ephemerum*, expressive of the short duration of its flowers, which LINNEUS changed to *Tradescantia*.

Though a native of Virgina, it bears the severity of our climate uninjured, and being a beautiful, as well as hardy perennial, is found in almost every garden.

Though each blossom lasts but a day, it has such a profusion in store, that it is seldom found without flowers through the whole of the summer. There are two varieties of it, the one with white the other with pale purple flowers. The most usual way of propagating it is by parting its roots in autumn; to obtain varieties, we must sow its seeds.

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IBERIS UMBELLATA. PURPLE CANDY-TUFT.

Claſs and Order.

TETRADYNAMIA SILICULOSA.

Generic Character.

Corolla irregularis: *Petalis* 2 exterioribus majoribus: *Silicula* polyſperma, emarginata.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

IBERIS *umbellata* herbacea, foliis lanceolatis, acuminatis, inferioribus ſerratis; ſuperioribus integerrimis. *Linn. Syſt. Veg. ed.* 14. *Murr. p.* 589. *Sp. Pl. p.* 906.
THLASPI umbellatum creticum, iberidis folio. *Bauh. Pin.* 106.
DRABA S. Arabis S. Thlaſpi Candiæ. *Dod. pempt.* 713.
THLASPI creticum umbellatum flore albo et purpureo. Candy-Tufts, white and purple. *Park. Parad. p.* 390.

The Candy-Tuft is one of thoſe annuals which contribute generally to enliven the borders of the flower-garden: its uſual colour is a pale purple, there is alſo a white variety of it, and another with deep but very bright purple flowers, the moſt deſirable of the three, but where a garden is large enough to admit of it, all the varieties may be ſown.

For want of due diſcrimination, as MILLER has before obſerved, Nurſerymen are apt to collect and mix with this ſpecies the ſeeds of another, viz. the *amara*, and which perſons not much ſkilled in plants conſider as the white variety; but a ſlight attention will diſcover it to be a very different plant, having ſmaller and longer heads, differing alſo in the ſhape of its leaves and ſeed veſſels, too trifling a plant indeed to appear in the flower-garden.

Purple Candy-Tuft is a native of the South of Europe, and flowers in June and July: it ſhould be ſown in the ſpring, on the borders of the flower-garden in patches; when the plants come up, a few only ſhould be left, as they will thereby become ſtronger, produce more flowers, and be of longer duration.

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CASSIA CHAMÆCRISTA. DWARF CASSIA.

Claſs and Order.

DECANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Calyx 5-phyllus. *Petala* 5. *Antheræ* ſuperne 3 ſteriles; infimæ 3 roſtratæ. *Legumen.*

Specific Character and Synonyms.

CASSIA *Chamæcriſta* foliis multijugis, glandula petiolari pedicellata, ſtipulis enſiformibus. *Linn. Syſt. Vegetab. ed.* 14. *Murr. p.* 394. *Hort. Kew. p.* 54.

CHAMÆCRISTA pavonis major. *Comm. Hort.* 1. *p.* 53. *t.* 37.

A native of the Weſt-Indies, and of Virginia according to LINNEUS; not common in our gardens, though cultivated as long ago as 1699, by the DUCHESS of BEAUFORT; (*vid. Hort. Kew.*) unnoticed by MILLER.

This ſpecies, ſuperior in beauty to many of the genus, is an annual, and conſequently raiſed only from ſeeds, theſe muſt be ſown in the ſpring, on a hot-bed, and when large enough to tranſplant, placed ſeparately in pots of light loamy earth, then replunged into a moderate hot-bed to bring them forward, and in the month of June removed into a warm border, where, if the ſeaſon prove favourable, they will flower very well towards Auguſt; but, as ſuch ſeldom ripen their ſeeds, it will be proper to keep a few plants in the ſtove or greenhouſe for that purpoſe, otherwiſe the ſpecies may be loſt.

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ANTHYLLIS TETRAPHYLLA. FOUR-LEAV'D LADIES-FINGER.

Claſs and Order.

DIADELPHIA DECANDRIA.

Generic Character.

Calyx ventricoſus. *Legumen* ſubrotundum, tectum.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

ANTHYLLIS *tetraphylla* herbacea, foliis quaterno-pinnatis. *Linn. Syſt. Vegetab. ed.* 14. *Murr. p.* 25. *Hort. Kew. vol.* 3. *p.* 25.

LOTUS pentaphyllos veſicaria. *Bauh. Pin.* 332.

TRIFOLIUM halicacabum. *Cam. Hort.* 171. *t.* 47.

An annual; the ſpontaneous growth of Spain, Italy, and Sicily, flowers in the open border in July, and ripens its ſeeds in September.

Long ſince cultivated in our gardens, but more as a rare, or curious, than a beautiful plant.

Its ſeeds are to be ſown in April, on a bed of light earth, where they are to remain; no other care is neceſſary than thinning them, and keeping them clear of weeds.

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THE

BOTANICAL MAGAZINE;

OR,

Flower-Garden Displayed:

IN WHICH

The most Ornamental FOREIGN PLANTS, cultivated in the Open Ground, the Green-House, and the Stove, are accurately represented in their natural Colours.

TO WHICH ARE ADDED,

Their Names, Class, Order, Generic and Specific Characters, according to the celebrated LINNÆUS; their Places of Growth, and Times of Flowering:

TOGETHER WITH

THE MOST APPROVED METHODS OF CULTURE.

A WORK

Intended for the Use of such LADIES, GENTLEMEN, and GARDENERS, as wish to become scientifically acquainted with the Plants they cultivate.

By *WILLIAM CURTIS*,

Author of the FLORA LONDINENSIS.

VOL. IV.

Observe the rising Lily's snowy grace,
Observe the various vegetable race;
They neither toil nor spin, but careless grow,
Yet see how warm they blush! how bright they glow!
What regal vestments can with them compare!
What king so shining, or what queen so fair.

THOMSON.

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M DCC XCI.

LAVATERA TRIMESTRIS. ANNUAL

LAVATERA.

Class and Order.

MONADELPHIA POLYANDRIA.

Generic Character.

Calyx duplex: exterior 3-fidus. *Arilli* plurimi, monospermi.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

LAVATERA *trimestris* caule scabro herbaceo, foliis glabris, pedunculis unifloris, fructibus orbiculo tectis. *Linn. Sp. Pl.* 974. *Hort. Kew. v.* 2. *p.* 452.

LAVATERA (*althææfolia*) foliis infimis cordato-orbiculatis, caulinis trilobis acuminatis glabris, pedunculis unifloris, caule herbaceo. *Miller's Gard. Dict. ed.* 6. 4*to.*

MALVA folio vario. *Bauh. Pin.* 315.

MALVA Hispanica flore carneo amplo.

The Spanish blush Mallow. *Park. Parad. p.* 366.

Our plant is undoubtedly the *Spanish blush Mallow* of PARKINSON, and the *Lavatera althææfolia* of MILLER; according to the former, it is a native of Spain, according to the latter, of Syria.

Mr. MILLER considers it as distinct from the *trimestris*; Mr. AITON has no *althææfolia* in his *Hort. Kew.* we are therefore to conclude that the *althææfolia* of MILLER, and the *trimestris* of LINNEUS are one and the same species.

* Of the annuals commonly raised in our gardens, this is one of the most shewy, as well as the most easily cultivated; its seeds are to be sown in March, on the borders where they are to remain, the plants thinned as they come up, and kept clear of weeds.

It varies with white blossoms, and flowers from July to September.

Published the 1st of March 1790, by W. Curtis, Botanic-Garden, Lambeth-Marsh.

MIMOSA VERTICILLATA. WHORL'D-LEAV'D MIMOSA.

Class and Order.

POLYGAMIA MONŒCIA.

Generic Character.

HERMAPHROD. *Cal.* 5-dentatus. *Cor.* 5-fida. *Stam.* 5. f. plura. *Pist.* 1. *Legumen.*

MASC. *Cal.* 5-dentatus. *Cor.* 5-fida. *Stam.* 5. 10. plura.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

MIMOSA *verticillata* inermis, foliis verticillatis lincaribus pungentibus. *L'Herit. sert. angl. t.* 41. *Hort. Kew. p.* 438.

The radical leaves of plants usually differ in shape from those of the stalk, in some plants remarkably so; the *Lepidium perfoliatum* figured in the *Flora Austriaca* of Professor JACQUIN is a striking instance of this dissimilarity: the *Lathyrus Aphaca*, a British plant, figured in the *Flora Lond.* is still more such, as large entire leaf-like stipulæ grow in pairs on the stalk, instead of leaves, while the true leaves next the root, visible when the plant first comes up from seed, are few in number, and those pinnated. The present plant no less admirably illustrates the above remark, the leaves which first appear on the seedling plants being pinnated, as is represented in the small figure on the plate, while those which afterwards come forth grow in whorls. We have observed the same disposition to produce dissimilar leaves in several other species of *Mimosa*, which have arisen from Botany-Bay seeds, lately introduced.

This singular species, on the authority of Mr. DAVID NELSON, is a native of New South Wales, and was introduced to the royal garden at Kew by Sir JOSEPH BANKS, Bart.

We first saw it in flower, and have since seen it with ripe seed-pods, at Mr. MALCOLM's, Kennington.

It is properly a green-house plant, and propagated only by seeds, which are to be sown on a gentle hot-bed.

It is some years in arriving at its flowering state.

Pub. as the Act directs, Feb.1, 1790, by W. Curtis, Botanic-Garden, Lambeth-Marsh.

LATHYRUS TUBEROSUS. TUBEROUS LATHYRUS, or PEASE EARTH-NUT.

Class and Order.

DIADELPHIA DECANDRIA.

Generic Character.

Stylus planus, supra villosus, superne latior. *Cal.* laciniæ superiores 2 breviores.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

LATHYRUS *tuberosus* pedunculis multifloris, cirrhis diphyllis: foliolis ovalibus, internodiis nudis. *Linn. Syst. Vegetab. ed.* 14. *Murr. p.* 663.
LATHYRUS arvensis repens tuberosus. *Bauh. Pin.* 344.
LATHYRUS arvensis sive terræ glandes. Peasse Earth-Nuts. *Parkins. Theat. p.* 1061.

Grows spontaneously in various parts of France and Germany; Mr. PHILIP HURLOCK lately shewed me some dried specimens of this plant, which he gathered in the corn fields, on the *Luneburgh Heide*, in *Upper Lusatia*, where it grew plentifully, and afforded a pleasing appearance to the curious traveller:—not so to the husbandman, to whom it is as noxious as the *Convolvulus arvensis (small Bindweed)* is with us, and equally difficult to extirpate, having powerfully creeping roots, which somewhat like the *Helianthus tuberosus* (commonly called *Jerusalem Artichoke*) produce large tubera, and which like those of that plant, are in high esteem with some as an article of food, and as such even cultivated abroad.

It flowers from June to the end of August. It is certainly a beautiful hardy perennial, similar to (but of more humble growth) than the everlasting pea, yet must be cautiously introduced on account of its creeping roots, by which it is most readily propagated, rarely ripening its seeds with us.

It is, perhaps, better suited to decorate the unclip'd hedge of the pleasure-ground, than the border of the flower-garden.

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CISTUS LADANIFERUS. GUM CISTUS.

Claſs and Order.

POLYANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Corolla 5-petala. *Calyx* 5-phyllus: foliolis duobus minoribus. *Capſula.*

Specific Character and Synonyms.

CISTUS *ladaniferus* arboreſcens ex ſtipulatus, foliis lanceolatis ſupra lævibus, petiolis baſi coalitis vaginantibus. *Linn. Syſt. Vegetab. ed.* 14. *Murr. p.* 497.
CISTUS ladanifera Hiſpanica incana. *Baub. Pin.* 467.
CISTUS Ledon. The Gum Ciſtus or Sweete Holly Roſe. *Park. Parad. p.* 422.

One of the moſt ornamental hardy ſhrubs we poſſeſs; at once pleaſing to the eye, and grateful to the ſmell; for, as MILLER obſerves, the whole plant in warm weather exudes a ſweet glutinous ſubſtance, which has a very ſtrong balſamic ſcent, ſo as to perfume the circumambient air to a great diſtance.

Its bloſſoms, which appear in June and July in great profuſion, exhibit a remarkable inſtance of quickly-fading beauty, opening and expanding to the morning ſun, and before night ſtrewing the ground with their elegant remains: as each ſucceeding day produces new bloſſoms, this deciduous diſpoſition of the petals, common to the genus, is the leſs to be regretted.

Is a native of Spain and Portugal, prefers a dry ſoil and warm ſheltered ſituation, and in very ſevere ſeaſons requires ſome kind of covering.

Cultivated 1656, by Mr. JOHN TRADESCANT, jun. *Ait. Hort. Kew.*

Is readily increaſed from cuttings; but MILLER remarks, that the beſt plants are raiſed from ſeeds.

Varies with waved leaves, and in having petals without a ſpot at the baſe.

Is not the plant from whence the Ladanum of the ſhops is produced, though affording in warmer countries than ours a ſimilar gum, hence its name of *ladanifera* is not ſtrictly proper.

N.º 112

Pub. as the Act directs Mar. 1, 1790, by W. Curtis, Botanic-Garden, Lambeth-Marsh

CONVOLVULUS PURPUREUS. PURPLE BINDWEED, or CONVOLVULUS MAJOR.

Class and Order.

PENTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Corolla campanulata, plicata. *Stigmata* 2. *Capsula* 2-locularis, loculis dispermis.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

CONVOLVULUS *purpureus* foliis cordatis indivisis, fructibus cernuis, pedicellis incrassatis. *Linn. Syst. Vegetab. ed.* 14. *Murr. p.* 200.

CONVOLVULUS purpureus folio subrotundo. *Bauh. Pin.* 295.

CONVOLVULUS cæruleus major rotundifolius.

The greater blew Bindweede or Bell-flower with round leaves. *Park. Parad. p.* 358.

" Is an annual plant which grows naturally in Asia and Ame-
" rica, but has been long cultivated for ornament in the
" English gardens, and is generally known by the title of
" Convolvulus major. Of this there are three or four lasting
" varieties; the most common hath a purple flower, but there
" is one with a white, another with a red, and one with a
" whitish-blue flower, which hath white seeds. All these va-
" rieties I have cultivated many years, without observing them
" to change. If the seeds of these sorts are sown in the spring,
" upon a warm border where the plants are designed to re-
" main, they will require no other culture but to keep them
" clear from weeds, and place some tall stakes down by them,
" for their stalks to twine about, otherwise they will spread
" on the ground and make a bad appearance. These plants,
" if they are properly supported, will rise ten or twelve feet
" high in warm Summers: they flower in June, July, and
" August, and will continue till the frost kills them. Their
" seeds ripen in Autumn." *Miller's Gard. Dict. ed.* 4*to.* 1771.

Pub. as the Act directs. Mar. 1, 1790. by W. Curtis. Botanic Garden Lambeth-Marsh.

SILENE PENDULA. PENDULOUS CATCHFLY.

Claſs and Order.

DECANDRIA TRIGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Calyx ventricoſus. Petala 5, unguiculata coronata ad faucem. Capſula 3-locularis.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

SILENE *pendula* calycibus fructiferis pendulis inflatis: angulis decem ſcabris. *Linn. Syſt. Vegetab, ed.* 14. *Murr. p.* 421.

VISCAGO hirſuta ficula, lychnidis aquaticæ facie, ſupina. *Dill. Hort. Elth.* 421. *t.* 312. *f.* 404.

Grows ſpontaneouſly in Sicily and Crete; is an annual of humble growth, and hence a ſuitable plant for the borders of the flower garden, or the decoration of Rock-work, as its bloſſoms are ſhewy, and not of very ſhort duration.

It flowers in June and July, and if once permitted to ſcatter its ſeeds, will come up yearly without any trouble.

Pub. as the Act directs, May 1.1790, by W.Curtis, Botanic-Garden, Lambeth-Marsh.

LATHYRUS SATIVUS. BLUE-FLOWER'D LATHYRUS, or CHICHLING-VETCH.

Claſs and Order.

DIADELPHIA DECANDRIA.

Generic Character.

Stylus planus, ſupra villoſus, ſuperne latior. *Calycis* laciniæ ſuperiores 2 breviores.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

LATHYRUS *ſativus* pedunculis unifloris, cirrhis diphyllis tetraphylliſque, leguminibus ovatis compreſſis dorſo bimarginatis. *Linn. Syſt. Vegetab. ed.* 14. *Murr. p.* 662.

LATHYRUS ſativus, flore fructuſque albo. *Bauh. Pin.* 343.

A native of France, Spain, and Italy, and diſtinguiſhable when in flower by the blue colour of its bloſſoms, which are ſometimes, however, milk white; but its ſeed-pods afford a more certain mark of diſtinction, being unuſually ſhort, broad, and winged on the back.

This ſpecies grows to the height of about two feet, and is uſually ſown in the ſpring with other annuals; though not ſo beautiful, it forms a contraſt to the ſweet and Tangier Pea, and may be introduced where there is plenty of room, or a deſire of poſſeſſing and knowing moſt of the plants of a genus.

It flowers in June and July.

Cultivated 1739, by Mr. PHILIP MILLER. *Ait. Hort. Kew.*

Pub. as the Act directs Apr: 1, 1790, by W. Curtis, St Georges-Crescent.

LIMODORUM TUBEROSUM. TUBEROUS-ROOTED LIMODORUM.

Class and Order.

GYNANDRIA DIANDRIA.

Generic Character.

Nectarium monophyllum, concavum, pedicellatum, intra petalum infimum.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

LIMODORUM *tuberosum* floribus subspicatis barbatis. *Ait. Hort. Kew. p.* 301.

For this rare plant I am indebted to the very laudable exertions of a late Gardener of mine, JAMES SMITH, who, in the spring of the year 1788, examining attentively the bog earth which had been brought over with some plants of the *Dionæa Muscipula*, found several small tooth-like knobby roots, which being placed in pots of the same earth, and plunged into a tan-pit having a gentle heat, produced plants the ensuing summer, two of which flowered, and from the strongest of those our figure was taken.

From this circumstance we learn, that this species is a native of South Carolina, and properly a bog plant, growing spontaneously with the *Dionæa Muscipula*.

Both Mr. DRYANDER and Dr. J. E. SMITH assure me, that it is the true *Limodorum tuberosum* of LINNÆUS; the one usually called by that name is a native of the West-Indies, and treated as a stove plant.

From the little experience we have had of the management of this species, it appears to us to be scarcely hardy enough for the open border, yet not tender enough to require a stove. We have succeeded best by treating it in the manner above mentioned; we may observe, that the tan-pit spoken of was built in the open garden, not in a stove, and was for the purpose of raising plants or seeds by a gentle heat, as well as for striking cuttings and securing plants from cold in the winter.

Our figure will make a description of the plant unnecessary, its flowering stem with us has arisen to the height of a foot and a half, the number of flowers has not exceeded five. In its most luxuriant state it will probably be found much larger, and to produce more flowers.

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CAMPANULA CARPATICA. CARPATIAN BELL-FLOWER.

Claſs and Order.

PENTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Corolla campanulata fundo clauſo valvis ſtaminiferis. *Stigma* trifidum. *Capſula* infera poris lateralibus dehiſcens.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

CAMPANULA *carpatica* foliis glabris cordatis ferratis petiolatis, pedunculis elongatis, calyce reflexo glutinoſo. *Linn. Syſt. Vegetab. ed.* 14. *Murr. p.* 207. *Suppl. p.* 140. *Jacq. Hort. v.* 1. *t.* 57.

This ſpecies of Bell-flower, which takes its name from its place of growth, is a native of the Carpatian Alps, and was introduced into the Royal Garden at Kew, by *Profeſſor* JACQUIN, of *Vienna*, in the year 1774.

It flowers in June and July.

As yet it is ſcarce in our gardens, but deſerves to be more generally known and cultivated; its flowers, in proportion to the plant, are large and ſhewy: like many other Alpine plants, it is well ſuited to decorate certain parts of rock-work, or ſuch borders of the flower garden as are not adapted for large plants.

It is a hardy perennial, and propagated by parting its roots in autumn.

Our figure, from a deficiency in the colouring art, gives a very inadequate idea of its beauty.

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tribe, hence it is not uncommon to find this and many other ſimilar hardy plants, nurſed up in the Green-houſe or ſtove, when they would thrive much better on a wall or piece of rock-work, for the decoration of which this plant in particular is admirably adapted.

Like moſt of the Sedum tribe it may readily be propagated by cuttings, or parting its roots in autumn.

DODONÆUS' figure admirably repreſents its habit.

According to the *Hort. Kew.* it was cultivated in this country by GERARD, in 1596.

SEDUM ANACAMPSEROS. EVERGREEN ORPINE.

Class and Order.

DECANDRIA PENTAGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. 5-fidus. *Cor.* 5-petala. *Squamæ* nectariferæ 5, ad basin germinis. *Capſ.* 5.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

SEDUM *Anacampſeros* foliis cuneiformibus basi attenuatis subsessilibus, caulibus decumbentibus, floribus corymbosis. *Ait. Hort. Kew. p.* 108.

SEDUM *Anacampſeros* foliisc uneiformibus integerrimis caulibus decumbentibus, floribus corymbosis. *Linn. Syst. Vegetab. ed. Murr. p.* 430.

TELEPHIUM repens folio deciduo. *Bauh. Pin.* 287.

TELEPHIUM tertium. *Dodon. Pempt. p.* 130.

Grows spontaneously out of the crevices of the rocks in the South of France; flowers in our gardens in July and August; is a very hardy perennial, and in sheltered situations retains its leaves all the year.

The singular manner in which the leaves are attached to the flowering stem, deserves to be noticed.

As many of the succulent plants are tender, and require a Green-house in the winter, cultivators of plants are apt indiscriminately to extend the same kind of care to the whole tribe.

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STRELITZIA REGINÆ. CANNA-LEAVED STRELITZIA.

Class and Order.

PENTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Spathæ. Cal. 0. *Cor.* 3. petala. *Nectarium* triphyllum, genitalia involvens. *Peric.* 3-loculare, polyspermum.

STRELITZIA *Reginæ Ait. Hort. Kew. v.* 1. *p.* 285. *Tab.* 2.

HELICONIA *Bihai J. Mill. ic. tab.* 5, 6.

In order that we may give our readers an opportunity of seeing a coloured representation of one of the most scarce and magnificent plants introduced into this country, we have in this number deviated from our usual plan, with respect to the plates, and though in so doing we shall have the pleasure of gratifying the warm wishes of many of our readers, we are not without our apprehensions least others may not feel perfectly well satisfied; should it prove so, we wish such to rest assured that this is a deviation in which we shall very rarely indulge, and never but when something uncommonly beautiful or interesting presents itself; to avoid the imputation of interested motives, we wish our readers to be apprized that the expences attendant on the present number, in consequence of such deviation, have been considerably *augmented*, not lowered.

It is well known to many Botanists, and others, who have experienced Sir JOSEPH BANKS's well known liberality, that previous to the publication of the *Hortus Kewensis* he made a new genus of this plant, which had before been considered as a species of *Heliconia*, and named it *Strelitzia* in honour of our most

moſt gracious Queen CHARLOTTE; coloured engravings of which, executed under his direction, he preſented to his particular friends; impreſſions of the ſame plate have been given in the aforeſaid work, in which we are informed that this plant was introduced to the royal garden at Kew, by Sir JOSEPH BANKS, Bart. in the year 1773, where it lately flowered—of ſome other plants introduced after that period from the Cape, of which it is a native, one flowered in the Pine ſtove of BAMBER GASCOYNE, Eſq. ſeveral years ago, from whence Mr. MILLAR drew his figure, and the plant from which our drawing was made flowered this ſpring, in the bark ſtove of the garden belonging to the Apothecaries Company, at Chelſea, where it will alſo ſoon flower again.

This plant has uſually been confined to the ſtove, where it has been placed in a pot, and plunged into the tan, as the plants in ſuch ſituations uſually are; it has been found that when the roots have been confined to the narrow limits of a pot, the plant has rarely or never flowered, but that when the roots have by accident extended into the rotten tan, it has readily thrown up flowering ſtems, the beſt practice therefore, not only with this, but many other plants, is to let the roots have plenty of earth to ſtrike into. As it is a Cape plant it may perhaps be found to ſucceed beſt in the conſervatory.

It has not, that we know of, as yet ripened its ſeeds in this country; till it does, or good ſeeds of it ſhall be imported, it muſt remain a very ſcarce and dear plant, as it is found to increaſe very ſlowly by its roots: plants are ſaid to be ſold at the Cape for Three Guineas each.

General Deſcription of the STRELITZIA REGINÆ.

From a perennial ſtringy root ſhoot forth a conſiderable number of leaves, ſtanding upright on long footſtalks, from a ſheath of ſome one of which, near its baſe, ſprings the flowering ſtem, ariſing ſomewhat higher than the leaves, and terminating in an almoſt horizontal long-pointed ſpatha, containing about ſix or eight flowers, which becoming vertical as they ſpring forth, form a kind of creſt, which the glowing orange of the Corolla, and fine azure of the Nectary, renders truly

truly ſuperb. The outline in the third plate of this number, is intended to give our readers an idea of its general habit and mode of growth.

Particular Deſcription of the ſame.

ROOT perennial, ſtringy, ſomewhat like that of the tawny Day-lily (Hemerocallis fulva); ſtrings the thickneſs of the little finger, blunt at the extremity, extending horizontally, if not confined, to the diſtance of many feet.

LEAVES numerous, ſtanding upright on their footſtalks, about a foot in length, and four inches in breadth, ovato-oblong, coriaceous, ſomewhat fleſhy, rigid, ſmooth, concave, entire on the edges, except on one ſide towards the baſe, where they are more or leſs curled, on the upper ſide of a deep green colour, on the under ſide covered with a fine glaucous meal, midrib hollow above and yellowiſh, veins unbranched, prominent on the inſide, and impreſſed on the outſide of the leaf, young leaves rolled up.

LEAF-STALKS about thrice the length of the leaves, upright, ſomewhat flattened, at bottom furniſhed with a ſheath, and received into each other, all radical.

SCAPUS or flowering ſtem unbranched, ſomewhat taller than the leaves, proceeding from the ſheath of one of them, upright, round, not perfectly ſtraight, nearly of an equal thickneſs throughout, of a glaucous hue, covered with four or five ſheaths which cloſely embrace it. Two or more flowering ſtems ſpring from the ſame root, according to the age of the plant.

SPATHA terminal, about ſix inches in length, of a glaucous hue, with a fine bright purple at its baſe, running out to a long point, opening above from the baſe to within about an inch of the apex, where the edges roll over to one ſide, forming an angle of about forty-five degrees, and containing about ſix flowers.

FLOWERS

FLOWERS of a bright orange colour, becoming upright, when perfectly detached from the ſpatha, which each flower is a conſiderable time in accompliſhing. In the plant at Chelſea, the two back petals, or, more properly ſegments of the firſt flower, ſprang forth with the nectary, and while the former became immediately vertical, the latter formed nearly the ſame angle as the ſpatha; four days afterwards the remaining ſegment of the firſt flower, with the two ſegments and nectary of the ſecond came forth, and in the ſame manner at ſimilar intervals all the flowers, which were ſix in number, continued to make their appearance.

COROLLA deeply divided into three ſegments, which are ovato-lanceolate, ſlightly keeled, and ſomewhat concave, at the baſe white, fleſhy, and covered with a glutinous ſubſtance flowing in great quantities from the nectary.

NECTARY of a fine azure blue and moſt ſingular form, compoſed of two petals, the upper petal very ſhort and broad, with a whitiſh mucro or point, the ſides of which lap over the baſe of the other petal; inferior petal about two inches and a half in length, the lower half ſomewhat triangular, grooved on the two lowermoſt ſides, and keeled at bottom, the keel running ſtraight to its extremity, the upper half gradually dilating towards the baſe, runs out into two lobes more or leſs obtuſe, which give it an arrow-ſhaped form, bifid at the apex, hollow, and containing the antheræ, the edges of the duplicature criſped and forming a kind of frill from the top to the bottom.

STAMINA five Filaments ariſing from the baſe of the nectary, ſhort and diſtinct; Antheræ long and linear, attached to and cohering by their tips to the apex of the nectary.

STYLE filiform, white, length of the nectary.

STIGMA

STIGMA three quarters of an inch long, attached to, and hitched on as it were to the tip of the nectary, roundiſh, white, awl-ſhaped, very viſcid, becoming as the flower decays of a deep purple brown colour, and uſually ſplitting into three pieces, continuing attached to the nectary till the nectary decays.

Mr. FAIRBAIRN, to whoſe abilities and induſtry the Companies Garden at Chelſea is indebted for its preſent flouriſhing ſtate, being deſirous of obtaining ripe ſeeds, I had no opportunity of examining the germen.

Such were the appearances which preſented themſelves to us in the plant which flowered at the Chelſea Garden; that they are liable to conſiderable variation is apparent from the figure of Mr. MILLAR, which appears to have been drawn from a very luxuriant ſpecimen, as two ſpathæ grow from one flowering ſtem, the ſtigma is alſo remarkably convoluted, many other appearances are likewiſe repreſented, which our plant did not exhibit: in the figure given in the *Hortus Kewenſis*, the ſtigma appears to have ſeparated from the nectary on the firſt opening of the flower, and to be ſplit into three parts, neither of which circumſtances took place in our plant till they were both in a decaying ſtate.

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NARCISSUS INCOMPARABILIS. PEERLESS DAFFODIL.

Class and Order.

HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Petala 6 æqualia: *Nectario* infundibuliformi, 1-phyllo: *Stamina* intra nectarium.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

NARCISSUS *incomparabilis* spatha uniflora, nectario campanulato plicato crispo petalis dimidio breviore, foliis planis.

NARCISSUS latifolius omnium maximus amplo calice flavo five Nompareille. The great Nonesuch Daffodil, or incomparable Daffodil. *Park. Par. p.* 68.

This species of Narcissus, though well described and figured by the old Botanists, especially PARKINSON, has been overlooked by LINNÆUS.

It is undoubtedly the *incomparable Daffodil* of PARKINSON, figured in his Garden of Pleasant Flowers; and the *incomparabilis* of MILLER's *Dict. ed.* 6. *4to.* the latter informs us, that he received roots of it from Spain and Portugal, which fixes its place of growth.

It is a very hardy bulbous plant, and flowers in April; in its single state it is very ornamental, the petals are usually pale yellow, and the nectary inclined to orange, which towards the brim is more brilliant in some than in others; in its double state, it is well known to Gardeners, by the name of Butter and Egg Narcissus, and of this there are two varieties, both of which produce large shewy flowers, the one with colours similar to what we have above described, which is the most common, the other with petals of a pale sulphur colour, almost white, and the nectary bright orange; this, which is one of the most ornamental of the whole tribe, is named in the Dutch catalogues, the *Orange Phœnix*; its blossoms are so large as frequently to require supporting; its bulbs may be had of many of the Nurseries about London, and of those who, profiting by the supineness of our English Gardeners, import bulbs from abroad.

Like most of the tribe, this species will grow well without any care, the bulbs of the double sort should be taken up yearly, otherwise they are apt to degenerate.

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HYACINTHUS RACEMOSUS. STARCH HYACINTH.

Class and Order.

HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Corolla campanulata : pori 3 melliferi germinis.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

HYACINTHUS *racemosus* corollis ovatis, summis sessilibus, foliis laxis. *Linn. Syst. Veg. ed.* 14. *Murr. p.* 336. *Sp. Pl.* 455.

HYACINTHUS racemosus cæruleus minor juncifolius. *Bauh. Pin. p.* 43.

HYACINTHUS botryodes 1. *Car Clus. Hist. p.* 181.

HYACINTHUS racemosus. *Dodon. Pempt. p.* 217.

HYACINTHUS botroides minor cæruleus obscurus. The darke blew Grape-flower. *Park. Par. p.* 114.

The *Hyacinthus racemosus* and *botryoides* are both cultivated in gardens, but the former here figured is by far the most common; *racemosus* and *botryoides*, though different words, are expressive of the same meaning, the former being derived from the Latin term *racemus*, the latter from the Greek one βοτρυς, both of which signify a bunch of grapes, the form of which the inflorescence of these plants somewhat resembles, and hence they have both been called Grape Hyacinths, but as confusion thereby arises, we have thought it better to call this species the Starch Hyacinth, the smell of the flower in the general opinion resembling that substance, and leave the name of Grape Hyacinth for the *botryoides*.

The *Hyacinthus racemosus* grows wild in the corn fields of Germany, in which it increases so fast by offsets from the root as to prove a very troublesome weed, and on this account it must be cautiously introduced into gardens.

It flowers in April and May.

We have found the Nurserymen very apt to mistake it for the *botryoides*, a figure of which it is our intention to give in some future number.

ANEMONE HORTENSIS. STAR ANEMONE, or BROAD-LEAV'D GARDEN ANEMONE.

Claſs and Order.

POLYANDRIA POLYGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. o. Petala 5—9. Semina plura.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

ANEMONE *hortenſis* foliis digitatis, feminibus lanatis. *Linn. Syſt. Vegetab. ed. Murr. p.* 510. *Ait. Hort. Kew. vol.* 2. *p.* 256.
ANEMONE Geranii rotundo folio, purpuraſcens. *Bauh. Pin.* 173.
ANEMONE prima. *Dodon. Pempt.* 434.
ANEMONE latifolia purpurea ſtellata ſive papaveracea. The purple Star-Anemone or Windflower. *Park. Parad. p.* 204.

We are more and more convinced, that in our eagerneſs for novelties, we daily loſe plants by far more ornamental than the new ones we introduce; the preſent, a moſt charming ſpring plant, with which the Gardens abounded in the time of PARKINSON, is now a great rarity; its bloſſoms, which are uncommonly brilliant, come forth in April, and, like thoſe of many other plants, appear to advantage only when the ſun ſhines.

It may be propagated either by ſeeds, or by parting its roots in Autumn, in the former way we may obtain many beautiful varieties.

It prefers a light loamy ſoil and moderately expoſed ſituation.

Roots of a variety of this plant with ſcarlet double flowers are imported from Holland, under the name of *Anemonoides*, and ſold at a high price.

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IBERIS GIBRALTARICA. GIBRALTAR CANDY-TUFT.

Clafs and Order.

TETRADYNAMIA SILICULOSA.

Generic Character.

Corolla irregularis: Petalis 2 exterioribus majoribus. *Silicula* polyfperma, emarginata.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

IBERIS *Gibraltarica* frutefcens foliis apice dentatis. *Linn. Syft. Veg. ed.* 14. *Murr. p.* 589.

THLASPIDIUM Hifpanicum, ampliore flore folio craffo dentato. *Dill. Elth.* 382. *t.* 287. *f.* 37.

The flowers of this plant, a native of Gibraltar, bear fome refemblance to thofe of the Common Candy-Tuft, but when they blow in perfection, they are ufually twice as large; hence they are highly ornamental in the green-houfe, which early in the Spring, the time of their coming forth, ftands in need of fome fuch fhewy flowers.

This plant is eafily raifed from cuttings, and eafily preferved; it may be kept through the Winter in a common hot-bed frame, and in mild Winters will ftand abroad, efpecially if fheltered amongft rock-work; its greateft enemy is moifture in the Winter feafon, this often proves fatal to it, as indeed a long continued damp atmofphere does to many others; the Nurferymen about London complain of lofing more plants the laft mild Winter, from this caufe, than they generally do from fevere frofts. In a little green-houfe which I had in my late garden, Lambeth-Marfh, moft of the plants became abfolutely mouldy; in fuch feafons then, though in point of cold the plants may not require it, we muft diffipate the fuperfluous moifture bya gentle heat.

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ALSTRŒMERIA LIGTU. STRIPED-FLOWER'D ALSTRŒMERIA.

Claſs and Order.

HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Corolla 6-petala, ſub-bilabiata: petalis 2 inferioribus baſi tubuloſis. *Stamina* declinata.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

ALSTRŒMERIA *Ligtu* caule erecto, foliis ſpathulato-oblongis, pedunculis umbellæ involucro longioribus, corolla bilabiata. *Linn. Syſt. Veget. ed.* 14. *Murr. Suppl. p.* 207. *Amæn. Acad. V.* 6. *p.* 247.

HEMEROCALLIS floribus purpuraſcentibus ſtriatis. *Few. Peruv.* 2. *p.* 710. *t.* 4.

This plant receives its generic name from CLAUDIUS ALSTRŒMER (ſon of Sir JONAS ALSTRŒMER, a moſt reſpectable Swediſh Merchant) who firſt found the other moſt beautiful ſpecies the *Pelegrina* in Spain, whither it had been tranſmitted from Peru; its trivial name *Ligtu* is a provincial one.

According to FEWILLEE, who has written on the plants of Peru, this ſpecies is found on the banks of the rivers in Chili: we treat it, and ſucceſsfully, as a ſtove plant; its flowers, which uſually make their appearance in February and March, emit a fragrance ſcarcely inferior to Mignonet; its leaves, contrary to moſt others, grow inverted, which is effected by a twiſt of the footſtalk, and afford an excellent example of LINNÆUS's *Folium reſupinatum;* the filaments, after the pollen is diſcharged, turn upwards, and the antheræ become almoſt globular.

It is uſually propagated by parting its roots in Autumn.

Our figure was drawn from a plant which flowered extremely well in the ſtove of Meſſrs. GRIMWOOD and Co. Kenſington.

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ALYSSUM DELTOIDEUM. PURPLE ALYSSUM.

Class and Order.

TETRADYNAMIA SILICULOSA.

Generic Character.

Filamenta quædam introrsum denticulo notata. *Silicula* emarginata.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

ALYSSUM *deltoideum* caulibus suffruteſcentibus proſtratis, foliis lanceolato-deltoidibus, ſiliculis hirtis. *Linn. Syſt. Vegetab. p.* 591. *Sp. Pl. p.* 908.

LEUCOJUM ſaxatile thymifolio hirſutum cæruleo-purpureum. *Bauh. Pin.* 201.

Plants which flower early, and continue a long while in bloom, are deſervedly preferred, more eſpecially by thoſe who content themſelves with a partial collection; of that number is the preſent ſpecies of Alyſſum, which begins to flower in March, and continues to bloſſom through April, May, and June, and, if favourably ſituated, during moſt of the ſummer.

It is properly a rock plant, being hardy, forming with very little care a neat tuft of flowers, and not apt to encroach on its neighbours.

May be propagated by parting its roots in Autumn, or by cuttings.

Is a native of the Levant, according to Mr. AITON, and cultivated by Mr. MILLER, in 1739, but omitted in the 6th 4to. edition of his Dictionary: has uſually been conſidered by the Nurſerymen about London as the *hyperboreum*.

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IXIA FLEXUOSA. BENDING-STALK'D IXIA.

Class and Order.

TRIANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cor. 6-partita, campanulata, regularis. *Stigmata* 3.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

IXIA *flexuosa* foliis linearibus, racemo flexuoso multifloro. *Linn. Sp. Pl. p.* 51. *Ait. Hort. Kew. p.* 58.

The Ixias are a numerous tribe, chiefly natives of the Cape, and in general remarkable either for their delicacy, or brilliant colours.

The one here figured appears to be a variety of the *flexuosa* with a purple eye, its bloſſoms are fragrant, and come forth in April or May.

" All the ſorts multiply very faſt by offsets, ſo that when " once obtained, there will be no occaſion to raiſe them " from ſeeds: for the roots put out offsets in great plenty, " moſt of which will flower the following ſeaſon, whereas " thoſe from ſeeds are three or four years before they flower. " Theſe plants will not thrive through the winter in the full " ground in England, ſo ſhould be planted in pots, and " placed under a frame in winter, where they may be pro- " tected from froſt, but in mild weather ſhould enjoy the free " air; but they muſt be guarded from mice, who are very " fond of theſe roots, and if not prevented will devour " them." *Miller's Gard. Dict.*

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SCILLA CAMPANULATA.

Claſs and Order.

HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cor. 6-petala, patens, decidua. *Filamenta* filiformia.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

SCILLA *campanulata* bulbo ſolido, racemo multifloro oblongo-ſubconico, corollis campanulatis erectis, bracteis bipartitis, pedunculo longioribus, foliis lanceolatis. *Ait. Hort. Kew. p.* 444.

HYACINTHUS Hiſpanicus major flore campanulæ inſtar.

The greater Spaniſh bell-flowred Jacinth. *Park. Par.* 123.

There are few old gardens which do not abound with this plant; it bears great affinity to our Hare-bell, with which it appears to have been confounded by moſt Botaniſts. *Parkinſon* thus diſcriminates it: "This Spaniſh bell-flowred Jacinth is "very like the former Engliſh or Spaniſh Jacinth, but "greater in all parts, as well of leaves as flowers, many "growing together at the toppe of the ſtalke, with many ſhort "greene leaves among them. hanging doune their heads with "larger, greater, and wider open mouths, like unto bels of "a darke blew colour, and no good ſent." *Park. Parad.*

Though not remarkable for the fineneſs of its colours, or pleaſing from its fragrance, it contributes with other bulbous plants to decorate the flower border or plantation in the ſpring, when flowers are moſt wanted.

It is very hardy, and increaſes abundantly by offsets; its ſeeds alſo ripen well.

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AMARYLLIS VITTATA. SUPERB AMARYLLIS.

Claſs and Order.

HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Corolla hexapetaloidea, irregularis. *Filamenta* fauci tubi inſerta, declinata, inæqualia proportione vel directione, *Linn. fil.*

Specific Character and Synonyms.

AMARYLLIS floribus pedicellatis, corollis cuneiformi-infundibuliformibus, petalorum exteriorum rachibus interiorum margini adnatis, ſcapo tereti, ſtigmatibus ſulcatis. *Linn. fil.*

AMARYLLIS *vittata. L'Herit. Sert. Angl. t.* 15. *Ait. Hort. Kew. p.* 418.

LINNÆUS, the Son, took much pains in new modelling the generic and ſpecific characters of this genus; as may be ſeen in the *Hort. Kew*: Mons. L'HERITIER, when in England a few years ſince, ſaw this ſpecies, deſcribed and named it *Vittata* *.

Of what country it is a native is not known with certainty, moſt probably of the Cape, was firſt introduced into England by Mr. MALCOLM.

Our figure was drawn from a fine ſpecimen which flowered this ſpring with Meſſrs. GRIMWOOD and Co. Kenſington.

It uſually flowers in April or May, but may be forwarded by artificial heat.

It rarely puts forth offsets from the root, but readily produces ſeeds, by which it is propagated without difficulty.

When it bloſſoms in perfection it truly deſerves the name of ſuperb, which Mr. AITON has given it, the ſtem riſing to the height of three feet or more, and producing from two to five flowers.

* From the gaiety of its flowers, which, from their ſtripes, appear like an object decorated with ribbands.—*Vitta*, a ribband; *vittata*, dreſſed with ribbands. *Ainſw.*

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Sydenham Edwards del. *W. Darton sculp.*

ALYSSUM UTRICULATUM. BLADDER-PODDED ALYSSUM.

Claſs and Order.

TETRADYNAMIA SILICULOSA.

Generic Character.

Filamenta quædam introrſum denticulo notata. *Silicula* emarginata.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

ALYSSUM *utriculatum* caule herbaceo erecto, foliis lævibus lanceolatis integerrimis, filiculis inflatis. *Linn. Syſt. Veget. ed.* 14. *Murr.*

ALYSSOIDES fruticoſum, leucoji folio viridi. *Tourn. inſt.* 218.

A native of the Levant, and cultivated by Mr. MILLER in the year 1739.

Is a hardy and beautiful perennial, flowering from April to June, at which time it begins to form its curiouſly inflated pods.

Like the *Alyſſum deltoideum*, it is well adapted to the decorating of walls, or rock-work, and is readily propagated either by ſeeds or ſlips.

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T. Edwards del. *W. Darton & Co.ſc.*

" about fix weeks; theſe plants make little progreſs for four
" or five years. If the nights ſhould prove cold the glaſſes
" muſt be covered with mats every evening. As theſe plants
" grow ſlowly, ſo they will not require to be removed out of
" the ſeed-pots the firſt year, but in the Autumn the pots
" ſhould be removed into the ſtove, and plunged into the
" tan-bed; in ſpring the plants ſhould be carefully taken up,
" and each planted in a ſeparate ſmall pot, filled with light
" ſandy earth, and plunged into a freſh hot-bed of Tanner's-
" bark. In Summer when the weather is warm, they ſhould
" have a good ſhare of air admitted to them, but in Autumn
" muſt be removed into the ſtove, where they ſhould con-
" ſtantly remain, and muſt be treated afterwards in the ſame
" manner as other tender exotic plants." *Miller's Dict.*

It is more uſual with Nurſerymen to increaſe this plant by cuttings.

Our drawing was made from a plant which flowered this Spring, with Mr. COLVILL, Nurſeryman, King's-Road, Chelſea.

It flowers moſt part of the Summer, but not ſo freely as many other ſtove-plants.

CATESBÆA SPINOSA. THORNY CATESBÆA, or LILY-THORN.

Claſs and Order.

TETRANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cor. 1-petala, infundibuliformis, longiſſima, ſupera. Stamina intra faucem. *Bacca* polyſperma.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

CATESBÆA *ſpinoſa. Linn. Syſt. Vegetab. ed.* 14. *Murr. p.* 152. *Sp. Pl. p.* 159. *Ait. Hort. Kew. p.* 159.

Frutex ſpinoſus, buxi foliis plurimis ſimul naſcentibus, flore tetrapetaloide pendulo ſordide flavo, tubo longiſſimo, fructu ovali croceo ſemina parva continente. *Cateſb. Carol.* 2. *p.* 100. *t.* 100.

Of this genus there is only one ſpecies deſcribed by authors, and which LINNÆUS has named in honour of our countryman MARK CATESBY, Author of the Natural Hiſtory of Carolina.

" This ſhrub was diſcovered by Mr. CATESBY, near " Naſſau-town, in the Iſland of Providence, where he ſaw " two of them growing, which were all he ever ſaw; from " theſe he gathered the ſeeds and brought them to England.

" It is propagated by ſeeds, which muſt be procured from " the country where it naturally grows. If the entire fruit " are brought over in ſand, the ſeeds will be better preſerved; " the ſeeds muſt be ſown in ſmall pots filled with light ſandy " earth, and plunged into a moderate hot-bed of Tanner's- " bark. If the ſeeds are good, the plants will appear in

" about

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Jd.T.Edwards delt. *W.Darton & Co.e sc.*

RUBUS ARCTICUS. DWARF BRAMBLE.

Class and Order.

ICOSANDRIA POLYGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. 5-fidus. Petala 5. *Bacca* compofita acinis monofpermis.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

RUBUS *arcticus* foliis ternatis, caule inermi unifloro. *Linn. Syft. Vegetab. p.* 476.

RUBUS humilis flore purpureo. *Buxb. Cent.* 5. *p.* 13. *t.* 26.

RUBUS trifolius humilis non fpinofus, fapore et odore fragariæ, fructu rubro polycocco. *Amm. Ruth.* 185.

The Rubus arcticus grows wild in the northern parts of Europe and America, in moift, fandy, and gravelly places. LINNÆUS has figured and minutely defcribed it in his *Flora Lapponica*, out of gratitude, as he expreffes himfelf, for the benefits reaped from it in his Lapland journey, by the nectareous wine of whofe berries he was fo often recruited when finking with hunger and fatigue; he obferves that the principal people in the north of Sweden make a fyrup, a jelly, and a wine, from the berries, which they partly confume themfelves, and partly tranfmit to Stockholm, as a dainty of the moft delicious kind; and truly he adds, of all the wild Swedifh berries this holds the firft place.

Our figure does not correfpond altogether with LINNÆUS's defcription, but it is drawn as the plant grew; culture doubtlefs made it produce more than its ufual number of flowering ftems and petals.

It grows readily and increafes rapidly in bog-earth, on a north border, and flowers in May and June, but very rarely ripens its fruit in Gardens.

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T. Edwards del. *W. Darton & Co.r sc.*

HYACINTHUS COMOSUS. TWO COLOURED, or, TASSEL HYACINTH.

****

Class and Order.

HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Corolla campanulata: pori 3-melliferi germinis.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

HYACINTHUS *comosus* corollis angulato-cylindricis: summis sterilibus longius pedicellatis. *Linn. Syst. Vegetab. ed.* 14. *Murr.* 336.

HYACINTHUS comosus major purpureus. *Bauh. Pin.* 42.

The purple faire haired Jacinth; or Purse tassels. *Park. Parad. p.* 117.

Most of the old Botanists arranged this plant, the *racemosus*, and others having almost globular flowers with the Hyacinths. TOURNEFORT, struck with the difference of their appearance, made a distinct genus of them under the name of *Muscari*, in which he is followed by MILLER, and should have been by LINNÆUS, for they differ so much that no student would consider the present plant as belonging to the same genus with the Hare-bell.

This species grows wild in the corn-fields of Spain, Portugal, and some parts of Germany, and flowers in May and June.

It is distinguished more by its singularity than beauty, the flowers on the summit of the stalk differing widely in colour from the others, and being mostly barren: PARKINSON says, "the whole stalke with the flowers upon it, doth somewhat "resemble a long Purse tassell, and thereupon divers Gentle-"women have so named it."

It is a hardy bulbous plant, growing readily in most soils and situations, and usually propagated by offsets.

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ADONIS VERNALIS.

Class and Order.

POLYANDRIA POLYGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. 5-phyllus. *Petala* quinis plura absque nectario. *Sem.* nuda.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

ADONIS *vernalis* flore dodecapetalo, fructu ovato. *Linn. Syst. Vegetab. ed. Murr. p.* 514. *Ait. Hort. Kew. Vol.* 2. *p.* 264.

HELLEBORUS niger tenuifolius, Buphthalmi flore. *Bauh. Pin.* 186.

BUPHTHALMUM *Dodon. Pempt.* 261.

HELLEBORUS niger ferulaceus sive Buphthalmum. The great Ox-eye, or the great yellow Anemone. *Parkinf. Parad. p.* 291. *f.* 6.

Of this plant LINNÆUS makes two species, viz. the *vernalis* and *appennina*, differing in their specific character merely in the number of their petals, which are found to vary from situation and culture; as the first name taken from its time of flowering is the most expressive, we have followed Mr. MILLER and Mr. AITON in adopting it.

It is an old inhabitant of the English gardens, and a most desirable one, as it flowers in the spring; produces fine shewy blossoms, which expand wide when exposed to the sun, is hardy and readily cultivated.

Grows wild on the mountainous pastures of some parts of Germany.

It may be increased by parting its roots in Autumn or Spring, or by seed. MILLER recommends the latter mode.

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GLADIOLUS CARDINALIS. SUPERB GLADIOLUS; or, CORN-FLAG.

Class and Order.

TRIANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Corolla 6-partita, irregularis, inæqualis. *Stigmata* 3.

Specific Character.

GLADIOLUS *cardinalis* corollæ erectæ limbo campanulato, floribus secundis, scapo multifloro, foliis ensiformibus multinerviis.

This new species of Gladiolus, of whose magnificence our figure can exhibit but an imperfect idea, was introduced into this country from Holland, a few years since, by Mr. GRAFFER, at present Gardener to the King of Naples; and first flowered with Messrs. LEWIS and MACKIE, Nurserymen, at Kingsland; a very strong plant of it flowered also this summer at Messrs. GRIMWOODS and Co. which divided at top into three branches, from one of which our figure was drawn.

It obviously differs from the other more tender plants of this genus, in the colour of its flowers, which are of a fine scarlet, with large white somewhat rhomboidal spots, on several of the lowermost divisions of the Corolla; strong plants will throw up a stem three or four feet high.

It is most probably a native of the Cape, flowers with us in July and August, and is increased by offsets from the bulbs; must be treated like the Ixias and other similar Cape plants.

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Syd.t T.Edwards del.t et sculp.t

PELARGONIUM TETRAGONUM. SQUARE STALKED GERANIUM.

Class and Order.

MONADELPHIA HEPTANDRIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. 5-partitus, lacinia ſuprema definente in tubulum capillarem, nectariferum, ſecus pedunculum decurrentem. *Cor.* 5-petala, irregularis. *Filamenta* 10, inæqualia: quorum 3 (raro 5) caſtrata. *Fructus* 5-coccus, roſtratus: *roſtra* ſpiralia, introrſum barbata.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

PELARGONIUM *tetragonum* pedunculis bifloris, ramis tetragonis carnoſis, corollis tetrapetalis. *L'Herit. n.* 72. *t.* 23.

GERANIUM *tetragonum. Linn. Suppl. p.* 305.

A vein of ſingularity runs through the whole of this plant, its ſtalks are unequally and obtuſely quadrangular, ſometimes more evidently triangular; its leaves few, and remarkably ſmall; its flowers, on the contrary, are uncommonly large, and what is more extraordinary have only four petals; previous to their expanſion they exhibit alſo an appearance ſomewhat outrè, the body of the filaments being bent ſo as to form a kind of bow, in which ſtate we have repreſented one of the bloſſoms in our figure.

When it flowers in perfection, which it is not apt to do in all places, the largeneſs of its bloſſoms renders it one of the moſt ornamental of the genus.

There is a variety of it with beautifully coloured leaves, of which we have availed ourſelves in its repreſentation.

It flowers from June, to Auguſt, and September; requires the ſame treatment as the more common Geraniums, and is readily propagated by cuttings.

Was firſt introduced to the Royal Garden at Kew, by Mr. MASSON, in 1774, from the Cape, of which it is a native. *Ait. Hort. Kew.*

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HYPERICUM BALEARICUM. WARTY ST. JOHN'S-WORT.

Class and Order.

POLYADELPHIA POLYANDRIA.

Generic Character.

Calyx 5-phyllus. *Petala* 5. *Nectarium* 0. *Capsula.*

Specific Character and Synonyms.

HYPERICUM *balearicum* floribus pentagynis, caule fruticoso foliis ramisque cicatrizatis. *Linn. Syst. Veget. p.* 102.

MYRTO-CISTUS pennæi *Clus. Hist.* 1. *p.* 68.

Is according to LINNÆUS a native of *Majorca*; MILLER says that it grows naturally in the Island of *Minorca*, from whence the seeds were sent to England by Mr. SALVADOR, an Apothecary at Barcelona, in the year 1718.

The stalks of this species are usually of a bright red colour, and covered with little warts; the leaves are small with many depressions on their upper sides like scars; the flowers are not always solitary, but frequently form a kind of Corymbus.

It is a hardy green-house plant, and readily propagated by cuttings.

It flowers during most of the Summer.

CLUSIUS informs us in his *Hist. pl. rar. p.* 68. that he received from THOMAS PENNY, a Physician of London, in the year 1580, a figure of this elegant plant, and who the next year shewed a dried specimen of the same in London, which had been gathered in the Island of Majorca, and named by him μυρτο-κίσον, or Myrtle-Cistus *; it appears therefore that this plant has long been known, if not cultivated in this country.

We may remark that CLUSIUS's figure of this plant is not equally expressive with many of his others.

* The leaves being somewhat like those of the Myrtle, and a gummy substance exuding from the plant as in the Gum Cistus.

Sydt Edwards del.et sculp.

Publd Nov.1.1793 by W.Curtis S.t Georges Crescent

KALMIA HIRSUTA. HAIRY KALMIA.

Class and Order.

DECANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Calyx 5-partitus. *Corolla* hypocrateriformis: limbo subtus quinquecorni. *Capſ.* 5-locularis.

Specific Character.

KALMIA *hirſuta* foliis ovato-lanceolatis hirſutis ſparſis, floribus racemoſis.

This new ſpecies of Kalmia which we have called *hirſuta*, the ſtalk, leaves, and calyx, being covered with ſtrong hairs, was imported from Carolina in the Spring of 1790, by Mr. WATSON, Nurſeryman at Iſlington, with whom ſeveral plants of it flowered this preſent Autumn, about the middle of September, from one of which our drawing was made.

The plants were brought over with their roots encloſed in balls of the earth in which they naturally grew, which on being examined appeared of a blackiſh colour, and full of glittering particles of ſand; ſimilar indeed to the bog-earth which we find on our moors and heaths; there is therefore little doubt (for no account accompanied the plants) but this Kalmia grows on mooriſh heaths, or in ſwamps.

In its general appearance it bears ſome reſemblance to the *Andromeda Dabœcii*: from the ſpecimens we have ſeen its uſual height would appear to be from two to three feet; it grows upright; the flowers which are about the ſize of thoſe of the *Kalmia glauca*, are of a purple colour, and contrary to all the other known Kalmia's grow in racemi.

It is propagated by layers, and requires the ſame treatment as the reſt of the genus, that is, to be planted in bog-earth, on a north border: as this however is a new, and of courſe a dear plant, it will be moſt prudent till we know what degree of cold it will bear, to keep it in a pot of the ſame earth, plunged in the ſame ſituation, which may be removed in the Winter to a green-houſe or hot-bed frame.

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Sym.r I.Edwards del. et sc. up

ALSTRŒMERIA PELEGRINA. SPOTTED-FLOWER'D ALSTRŒMERIA.

Claſs and Order.

HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Corolla 6-petala, ſupera, irregularis. *Stamina* declinata.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

ALSTRŒMERIA *Pelegrina* caule erecto, corollis campanulatis rectis, foliis lineari-lanceolatis ſeſſilibus. *Linn. Syſt. Veg. p.* 338. *ed. Murr. Amæn. Acad.* 6. *p.* 247. cum icone.

HEMEROCALLIS floribus purpuraſcentibus maculatis vulgo Pelegrina. *Feuill. Peruv.* 2. *p.* 711. *t.* 5.

Father FEUILLEE* figures and deſcribes three ſpecies of *Alſtræmeria*, viz. *Pelegrina*, *Ligtu*, and *Salſilla*, common names by which they are ſeverally diſtinguiſhed in Peru: the preſent ſpecies, which is much valued by the natives on account of its beauty, he informs us is found wild on a mountain to the north of, and a mile diſtant from Lima.

From Peru, as might be expected, the preſent plant found its way into Spain, from whence by the means of his beloved friend ALSTRŒMER, LINNÆUS firſt received ſeeds of it; the value he ſet on the acquiſition is evident from the great care he took of the ſeedling plants, preſerving them through the winter in his bed-chamber.

According to Mr. AITON, this ſpecies was introduced to the Royal Garden at Kew, by Meſſrs. KENNEDY and LEE, as long ago as the year 1753.

Being a mountainous plant, it is found to be much more hardy than the *Ligtu* already figured, and is generally treated as a green-houſe plant; it is found, however, to flower and ripen its ſeeds better under the glaſs of a hot-bed frame, where air is freely admitted.

It flowers from June to October, and, though a perennial, is generally raiſed from ſeeds, yet may ſometimes be increaſed by parting its roots, which ſomewhat reſemble thoſe of the aſparagus: the ſeeds ſhould be ſown in the ſpring, in a pot of light earth, on a gentle hot-bed, either of dung or tan.

* In his Journal des Obſervations Phyſiques, Mathematiques, et Botaniques, faites ſur les Côtes Orientales de l'Amerique meridionale, &c. printed in 1714.

Pub. Dec.r 1790 by W. Curtis S.t George's Crescent.

LUPINUS LUTEUS. YELLOW LUPINE.

****

Claſs and Order.

DIADELPHIA DECANDRIA.

Generic Character.

Calyx 2-labiatus. *Antheræ* 5 oblongæ, 5 ſubrotundæ. *Legumen* coriaceum.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

LUPINUS *luteus* calycibus verticillatis appendiculatis: labio ſuperiore bipartito; inferiore tridentato. *Linn. Syſt. Vegetab. ed.* 14. *Murr. p.* 656.

LUPINUS ſylveſtris, flore luteo. *Bauh. Pin.* 348.

The Yellow Lupine. *Park. Parad. p.* 336.

The preſent, with many other ſpecies of Lupine, is very generally cultivated in flower gardens, for the ſake of variety, being uſually ſown in the ſpring with other annuals; where the flower-borders are ſpacious, they may with propriety be admitted, but as they take up much room, and as their bloſſoms are of ſhort duration, they are not ſo deſirable as many other plants.

It is a native of Sicily, and flowers in June and July.

We have often thought that the management of the kitchen garden, in point of ſucceſſion of crops, might be advantageouſly tranſplanted to the flower garden; in the former, care is taken to have a regular ſucceſſion of the annual delicacies of the table, while in the latter, a ſingle ſowing in the ſpring is thought to be all-ſufficient; hence the flower garden, which in Auguſt, September, and part of October, might be covered with a profuſion of bloom, exhibits little more than the decayed ſtems of departed annuals.

Pub Dec.1.1790 by W Curtis S Georges Crescent.

HELIOTROPIUM PERUVIANUM. PERUVIAN TURNSOLE.

Claſs and Order.

PENTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Corolla hypocrateriformis, 5-fida, interjectis dentibus: fauce clauſa fornicibus.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

HELIOTROPIUM *peruvianum* foliis lanceolato-ovatis, caule fruticoſo, ſpicis numeroſis aggregato-corymboſis. *Linn. Syſt. Vegetab. p.* 184.

HELIOTROPIUM foliis ovato-lanceolatis, ſpicis plurimis confertis, caule fruticoſo. *Mill. Dict. ed.* 6. 4*to. Icon. t.* 143.

This plant recommends itſelf by its fragrance rather than its beauty, ſo delicious indeed is the odour it diffuſes, that it is conſidered as eſſential to every green-houſe and ſtove.

" It grows naturally in Peru, from whence the ſeeds were " ſent by the younger Juſſieu to the royal garden at Paris, " where the plants produced flowers and ſeeds; and from the " curious garden of the Duke d'Ayen, at St. Germain's, I " was ſupplied with ſome of the ſeeds, which have ſucceeded " in the Chelſea garden, where the plants have flowered and " perfected their ſeeds for ſome years." *Miller's Gard. Dict.*

You may conſider it either as a ſtove or a green-houſe plant, the former is more congenial to it in the winter ſeaſon.

A pure atmoſphere is eſſential to its exiſtence, as I experienced at Lambeth-Marſh, where I in vain endeavoured to cultivate it.

It is propagated by cuttings as eaſily as any Geranium, and requires a ſimilar treatment; in hot weather it muſt be well ſupplied with water, and in winter carefully guarded againſt froſt, ſo fatal to moſt of the natives of Peru.

Pub Dec 1.1790 by W Curtis S.t Georges Crescent

J.N.T Edwards del et sculo

SCORZONERA TINGITANA. TANGIER SCORZONERA, or POPPY-LEAV'D VIPERS GRASS.

****

Clafs and Order.

SYNGENESIA POLYGAMIA ÆQUALIS.

Generic Character.

Receptaculum nudum. *Pappus* plumofus. *Calyx* imbricatus, fquamis margine fcariofis.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

SCORZONERA *tingitana* foliis omnibus runcinatis amplexicaulibus. *Linn. Syft. Veg. ed.* 14. *Murr. p.* 711.

SONCHUS tingitanus papaveris folio. *Raii Suppl.* 137.

CHONDRILLA tingitana, floribus luteis papaveris hortenfis folio. *Herm. lugdb.* 657. *t.* 659.

I am indebted for feeds of this plant to my very worthy and liberal friend NICH. GWYN, M. D. of Ipfwich, to whofe penetrating genius, and learned refearches, Botany owes much.

As its name implies, it is a native of the province of Tangier, on the Barbary coaft; appears to have been cultivated here, according to the *Hort. Kew.* in 1713, but is not mentioned in the 6th 4to. edit. of MILLER's Dictionary.

It may be confidered as forming a valuable addition to our ftock of annuals, being a beautiful plant, and eafily cultivated: it thrives beft on a moderately dry foil, warmly fituated: fhould be fown in the fpring with other annuals.

I have obferved, that in the middle of fummer, a hot unclouded fun, which is favourable to the expanfion of moft of the flowers of this clafs, is too powerful for thofe of the prefent plant, which then appear to the greateft advantage in warm hazy weather.

Pub.d Jan 1.1792 by W.Curtis S.t Georges Crescent.

Curtis del.t

PELARGONIUM GLUTINOSUM. CLAMMY CRANE'S BILL.

Claſs and Order.

MONADELPHIA HEPTANDRIA.

Generic Character.

Calyx 5-partitus: lacinia ſuprema deſinente in tubulum capillare nectariferum ſecus pedunculum decurrentem. *Corolla* pentapetala, irregularis. *Filamenta* 10 inæqualia, quorum 3 raro 5 caſtrata. *Fructus* pentacoccus, roſtratus, roſtra ſpiralia introrſum barbata.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

PELARGONIUM *glutinoſum* umbellis paucifloris foliis cordatis haſtato-quinquangulis viſcoſis.
L'Herit. Ger. Ait. Hort. Kew. v. 2. *p.* 426.
GERANIUM *glutinoſum. Jacq. ic. collect.* 1. *p.* 85.
GERANIUM *viſcoſum. Cavanill. Diſs.* 4. *p.* 246. *t.* 108. *f.* 2.

The leaves of this ſpecies exhibit, on being touched, a manifeſt viſcidity, or clammineſs, which, independent of their ſhape, ſerves to characterize the ſpecies; the middle of the leaf is alſo in general ſtained with purple, which adds conſiderably to its beauty; but this muſt be regarded rather as the mark of a variety, than of the ſpecies.

With moſt of its congeners, it is a native of the Cape, and of modern date in this country, being introduced to the royal garden at Kew, by Meſſrs. KENNEDY and LEE, in the year 1777.

It flowers from May to September; is readily propagated by cuttings, and ſometimes raiſed from ſeeds, from whence ſeveral varieties have been produced.

Pub.d Jan.1. 1791 by W Curtis, S.t Georges Crescent

Sydt Edwards del et sculp.

FERRARIA UNDULATA. CURLED FERRARIA.

Class and Order.

GYNANDRIA TRIANDRIA.

Generic Character.

Monogyna. *Spathæ* unifloræ. *Petala* 6, undulato-crispata. *Stigmata* cucullata. *Caps.* 3-locularis, infera.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

FERRARIA *undulata* caule multifloro. *Linn. Syst. Vegetab. p.* 820. *ed.* 14. *Murr. Ait. Kew. p.* 305. *v.* 3.

FLOS INDICUS e violaceo fuscus radice tuberosa. *I. B. Ferrar. Flora. ed. nov. p.* 167. *t.* 171.

GLADIOLUS INDICUS e violaceo fuscus radice tuberosa nobis. *Morif. hist. s.* 4. *t.* 4. *f.* 7.

NARCISSUS INDICUS flore saturate purpureo. *Rudb. Elys.* 2. *t.* 49. *f.* 9.

IRIS stellata cyclamine radice pullo flore. *Barrel. Icon.* 1216.

The old Botanists appear to have been wonderfully at a loss to what family they should refer this very singular plant, as will appear on consulting the synonyms; BURMAN at length made a distinct genus of it, naming it *Ferraria* in honour of JOH. BAPTISTA FERRARIUS, by whom it was described, and very well figured, in his *Flora seu de Florum Cultura*, published at Amsterdam, in 1646.

Mr. MILLER informs us, that he received roots of this plant from Dr. JOB BASTER, F. R. S. of Zirkzee, who obtained it from the Cape, of which it is a native.

In the vegetable line, it is certainly one of the most singular and beautiful of nature's productions; much it is to be regretted that its flowers are of very short duration, opening in the morning and finally closing in the afternoon of the same day; a strong plant will, however, throw out many blossoms in succession.

In its structure and œconomy, it approaches very near to the *Sisyrinchium.*

It flowers very early in the spring, from February to May, and is usually propagated by offsets, which its bulbs produce in tolerable plenty. It requires a treatment similar to the Ixias and other Cape bulbs. Our figure was drawn from a plant which flowered this spring, in the possession of R. FORSTER, Esq. of Turnham-Green.

Pub. Jan. 1 1790. by W Curtis. St. Georges. Crescent.

Sol. T. Edwards fecit

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